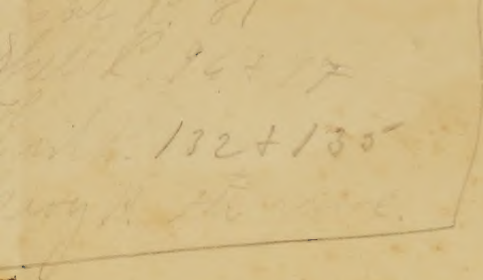
SWINTON'S FIRST LESSONS IN OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY

REVISED EDITION

NEW YORK CINCINNATI CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY



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SWINTON'S PRIMARY UNITED STATES

FIRST LESSONS

IN

OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY

BY

WILLIAM SWINTON

AUTHOR OF "SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES" "OUTLINES OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY" "HISTORY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC"

REVISED EDITION

NEW YORK ·:· CINCINNATI ·:· CHICAGO

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE

THE extension of the study of United States History into the lower grades of our schools has suggested the need of a class-book fitted to their wants. Of histories which the child may read by the mother's knee there is no lack; but this is not what is required for school study, which must not only convey impressions, but impart a certain amount of available knowledge. In the present manual, the author has sought to supply this want. In doing so, he has aimed at two things as desirable: —

The first is, to bring out to prominent view the salient points of our country's history, and such only. In so great a mass of details, selection was necessary; for when thousands of facts are put before the child's mind, and everything is made equally important, it simply results that everything becomes equally unimportant. Hence the author has endeavored to apply the principles of historical perspective to his treatment, — to subordinate minutiæ of date and place and number and circumstance, and bring to the foreground prominent and vital facts.

The second thing the author has aimed at is, to be simple in the mode of presentation without falling into the prevalent sin of children's histories, to wit, silliness in point of matter. What the pupil finds difficult is rarely the thought: it is generally an abstract mode of

expression or an elaborate structure of sentence. On this head the author's ideal has been to combine simplicity with sense.

The teacher will notice that the questions are put in the margin of the page. It is believed that this arrangement will be found exceedingly convenient to both teacher and pupil. The questions have been made approximate enough to be a guide, not literal enough to be a servile rule.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE

This FIRST LESSONS has been revised and enlarged, reset and illustrated anew, for the same reasons that led to the publication of the recent new edition of the Author's SCHOOL HISTORY. Professor Swinton was peculiarly qualified by natural gifts, by predilection, and by years of research, to treat of "Our Country's History," and the two manuals, of which this book is the Primary, are the only American Histories for school use prepared by this distinguished writer. Himself for many years a teacher, he was able to bring to his work a practical knowledge of class-room needs, and the continuing demand for these Histories among educators in all parts of the Union is at once a testimony to their excellence, and the best warrant for reproducing them in improved mechanical form.

In the revision, carried on under the supervision of our Editorial Department, the narrative has been brought down to the Columbian year.

FEBRUARY, 1894.

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PART I

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS

I. FOUR CENTURIES AGO

What of the ocean now and 400 years ago?

1. Every boy and girl knows that, in our day, great steamers and stately ships sail over the vast sea which surrounds the globe. But, four hundred years ago, the ocean, which enables us to go so swiftly from one continent to another, nearly stopped the movements of people; so mariners could only sail timidly along the coasts.

LANDING AT GUANAHANI

What did men think about the shape of the earth?

2. None but the most learned men, four hundred years ago, knew that the earth is round. If a sailor had been told that a ship might start from a port, and, by sailing onward for many months in the same direction, come round to its starting-point, he would have laughed at the idea.

What can you tell of America at this time? How long were Europeans ignorant of the Western Continent?

3. At that time the prairies and forests of the Western World were the home of Indians, who hunted and fished and led a savage life in the wild freedom of nature. Europeans knew nothing about our continent till about four hundred years ago, when the New World was discovered by a bold Italian navigator, named CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Why did the ancients not know about America?

4. The reason why the ancients did not know of the existence of America, is because the great art of *navigation* was then in a very rude state.

What of the compass? Name some seafaring nations. Tell of their discoveries.

5. The first thing that enabled sailors to launch out boldly on the trackless sea was that wonderful invention, the mariner's compass, which came into use early in the fifteenth century. The Portuguese, Spaniards, and Italians, who were then the great seafaring nations of Europe, began to venture out on the Atlantic Ocean. The Azores Islands, which lie far out in the Atlantic, to the west of Europe, were discovered about this time.

The western coast of Africa, also, was explored nearly down to its most southern point.

6. Columbus was born just at the period when these new enterprises were going on. His birthplace was the city of Genoa, on the Mediterranean Sea. It is related that when a lad he took to the water as though it had been his native element; but this was not merely because he had a boyish love of adventure, for at the same time he was diligently studying all that was then known about geography and navigation. After he grew to be a man he continued to follow the sea: for many years he was captain of Genoese *caravels*, which were queer-looking, high-prowed ships.

Who was born at this time? Tell about COLUMBUS when a lad. His studies. His seafaring life.

7. When Columbus was about forty years old, he came to the conclusion that he could make a far bolder voyage than had ever been attempted before. His studies had led him to believe that our earth, instead of being flat, as was thought, is a globe, and that by sailing due *westward* from Europe across the Atlantic he would come round to the *eastern* coast of Asia.

What was the bold voyage Columbus thought of? What did he believe?

8. Why did Columbus wish to reach *Asia?* The reason was that his countrymen, the Italian merchants living on the Mediterranean Sea, were

Give his reason for wishing to sail to India.

carrying on a rich trade with India; but they had to bring the silks and spices and dyestuffs of the East overland by caravans, and it was dangerous and expensive to transport their goods by this route; hence Columbus thought it would be a great thing if he could go to India all the way by sea. Columbus was also a religious man, and he longed to bring the unknown barbarous nations of the far East to a knowledge of the Christian faith.

Tell why India could not then be reached by the Cape of Good Hope.

9. The Italian merchants could not sail round the Cape of Good Hope to India, as it was not known at this time that a ship could sail round the southern point of Africa. The passage round the Cape of Good Hope was not discovered till two or three years after Columbus discovered America.

What bitter trials did Columbus have?

10. It generally happens that those who make great discoveries for mankind meet with a cold reception from the very people they wish to benefit. Columbus tasted this bitter cup. He longed to make a voyage that should decide whether he was right in his idea of reaching Asia by sailing westward; but first he had to get some king or court to give him the means to fit out a vessel. He applied to various governments, and spent ten years of weary waiting; but he received no encouragement.

11. Finally, he went to Spain. The sovereigns of Spain at that time were Ferdinand and Isabella. Columbus was well treated; but these monarchs did not care to spend money on a plan which was considered a wild dream.

Give an account of the years spent by Columbus in Spain.

12. Columbus waited seven years more, and then, heartsore but undaunted, turned his back on the court of Spain, resolving to apply to the king of France. While on his way, he was overtaken by a messenger, sent by the queen to call him back. The dream of Columbus suddenly seemed to Isabella a suggestion from Heaven, and she exclaimed: "I undertake the expedition for my own crown of Castile, and will pledge my jewels to obtain the means!" This speech showed the noble spirit of the queen. However, the sacrifice of her jewels was not needed, because other means were found; so, at last, after nearly twenty years of disappointment, Columbus was

Failing in Spain, where did he propose to go? What stopped him? Tell what Isabella said.

QUEEN ISABELLA

gladdened by hearing the order given to fit out a fleet.

Where was the fleet fitted out? Name the ships. How many persons were on board? Give the date of sailing.

13. At a little seaport of Spain named Palos, three small craft, hardly bigger than the yachts of our day, were fitted out and set forth August 3, 1492. Their names were the *Santa Maria*, which Admiral Columbus himself commanded, the *Pinta*, and the *Nina*. The whole number of persons on board was one hundred and twenty.

THE WORLD AS KNOWN BEFORE COLUMBUS

II. THE VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

14. On the next page is a map of the voyage of Columbus, and on page 9, is a picture of the landing of Columbus in the New World.

What map and picture are spoken of?

15. When Columbus left Palos, he steered to the southwest, and reached one of the Canary Isles, named Gomera. Beyond this was the mysterious, unexplored sea. What courage and faith it needed to launch out on this untried, trackless waste!

Where did Columbus first sail?

16. It was the most wonderful voyage ever made. The ignorant fears of the sailors peopled the ocean with awful dangers. The compass pointed wrong, and the men thought that the trade-winds, which carried the ships swiftly westward, would prevent them from ever getting back. Columbus tried in every way to calm the fears of the sailors. Still, as day by day they were carried farther and farther away from home, their alarm increased.

What is said of the voyage? Of the fears of the sailors?

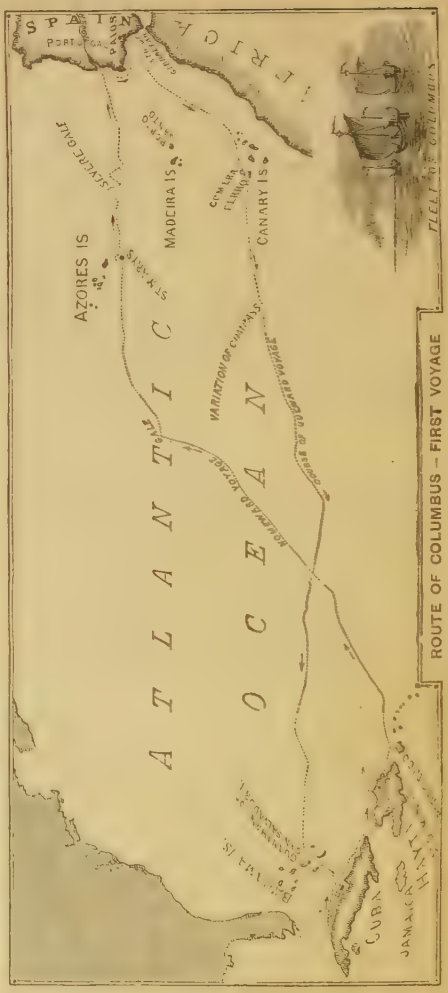
17. At length they grew mutinous, and wanted to turn back; but Columbus stood very firm.

What did Columbus say to the sailors?

He did not say he would turn back if they did not find land in three days (as you may have read in some books), — no, he declared that he was bound by the help of Heaven to go to India!

How did he know land was nigh?

18. Finally, after many days' sailing, the faith of the great captain was rewarded with signs that surely betokened land. Thus, the sounding-line reached the bottom of the sea, land-birds hovered about



the ships, and some of the sailors found floating in the water the branch of a tree with red berries quite fresh.

19. Columbus now felt so sure of being near land that on the evening of the 11th of October he ordered the ships to lie by. No man closed his eyes that night, and all kept on deck, intently looking in the direction where they expected land.

Why did Columbus cast anchor? Tell about the night.

20. About two hours before midnight, Columbus was standing on the forecastle, when he observed a light at a distance. A little after midnight the joyful sound of "Land! Land!" was heard from the *Pinta*.

Tell about the light, and the cry of "Land!"

21. When the morning dawned, the voyagers saw an island about five miles to the north, — an island clad in lovely verdure, and which the natives called Guanahani. All shed tears of joy, and raised a hymn of thanksgiving to God. Then they fell at the feet of Columbus, and implored his pardon.

Relate what they saw in the morning, and what the sailors did.

22. Immediately the boats were all manned and armed, and with colors displayed, and warlike music, and much pomp, the crews rowed toward the shore. Columbus, in a rich dress,

Give an account of the landing.

and with his drawn sword in his hand, was the first to step ashore, while his men followed. They set up a cross, and, prostrating themselves before it, returned thanks to Heaven for this prosperous ending of their voyage. Columbus then caused the royal standard of the Spanish monarchs to be set up, and thus took possession of the land for the crown of Spain. (October 12, 1492.)

Tell about the natives, and what they thought. What did Columbus name them, and why?

23. While the Spaniards were thus employed, they were surrounded by the natives, who gazed with astonishment on the newcomers. They thought them the children of the sun, or visitants from some spirit world. Columbus named the natives "Indians," because he thought the island lay off the coast of *India*, in Asia; he had no idea that he had discovered a new continent.

Continue the narrative of the voyage.

24. Columbus and his men next sailed southward, and discovered the islands of Cuba and Haiti. All the natives they found were naked savages, who kissed the feet of the Spaniards, and willingly exchanged their gold ornaments for beads and pins given them by the sailors.

When did Columbus start to go back?

25. After spending some time in exploring the islands, Columbus, early in the new year (1493), turned his prows homeward.

26. It seemed as though the angry deep wished to swallow up all proof of the grand discovery, for a terrible storm arose, and the ships nearly foundered. Columbus, when he expected his vessels to go down, wrote an account of his voyage on parchment, inclosed it in a cake of wax, and the cake in a cask, which was thrown overboard.

Give an account of the storm. What did Columbus do?

27. But Heaven watched over the discoverer of the New World. The ships reached Spain in

What of his welcome home?

THE RETURN OF COLUMBUS

safety. Columbus had a grand reception, and the king and queen immediately ordered a large and fine fleet to be fitted out.

Tell the story of the foolish courtier.

28. There were some people who pretended, *after* Columbus had made his daring voyage, that it was not so wonderful a thing, after all. It is related that at a banquet a foolish courtier said he did not think it was very hard to make the discovery that one could reach Asia by sailing westward. Columbus thereupon asked him to make an egg stand on end, and when he had to own that he could not do it, Columbus broke the end of the egg, when, of course, it stood very readily. This was a courteous but severe rebuke to the pretender, was it not?

Tell of the other voyages Columbus made.

29. Columbus made a second, a third, and a fourth voyage. During this time he planted several colonies in the West India Islands. He also reached the mainland of the American continent, near the mouth of the Orinoco River, in the year 1498.

Repeat what you can of the last years of his life.

30. It was the lot of Columbus to receive injustice and neglect in return for the greatest benefits. His fame stirred up the jealousy and hatred of powerful men at the Spanish court. He was deprived of the government of the colony he had founded, and was sent home in chains. After the death of his friend, Queen Isabella, he was treated

still worse, and was allowed to die in poverty and neglect, at the age of seventy-two.

31. You would say — would you not — that the New World should have been called *Columbia?* But at first the new lands were supposed to belong to Asia, and so they did not receive any particular name for a number of years. Meanwhile, a German writer on geography called a part of the new world AMERICA, after Americus Vespucius, an Italian who made several voyages to our continent soon after Columbus's first discovery, and who wrote a description of the countries he saw. Many years later, after Columbus and Americus were both dead, the name America was given to the whole of the western continent.

What should the New World have been called? Who called it America, and why?

32. But no American can ever forget that the way to the New World was *discovered* by Columbus, the boldest sailor that ever trod a deck, and one of the greatest men that ever lived.

What undying glory has Columbus?

33. There is no portrait of Columbus that is known to be a true one, but we may form a picture of the discoverer in our minds from what his son Ferdinand tells us. Ferdinand says his father was above the middle height, with a face rather long, an aquiline nose, gray eyes, and light hair.

What was his appearance?

III. HOW ENGLAND AND FRANCE CAME TO CLAIM PART OF AMERICA

What effect did the discovery have?

34. When the news of the discovery of lands beyond the Atlantic spread over Europe, many bold men made voyages to the western world.

Who else made voyages?

35. We shall first learn about the English and the French explorations, because the English and the French said that their discoveries gave them a right to the soil of America.

Why did the English claim America?

36. The reason why the English said they had a right to settle in America is because they believed that *North* America was discovered by a navigator named JOHN CABOT, an Italian, settled in Bristol, who sailed under the flag of England.

What did Cabot ask of the king?

37. Cabot, as soon as he heard of Columbus's great discovery, applied to the king of England for permission to make a voyage to the lands beyond the western ocean. This was granted by Henry VII., and Cabot sailed with his son, SEBASTIAN.

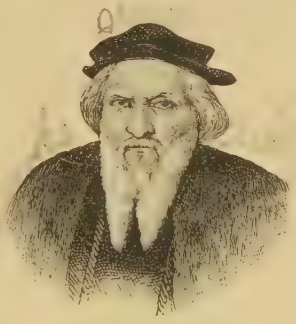
Tell of Cabot's voyage.

38. Cabot sailed on a line far north of the route of Columbus. He succeeded in reaching

the New World, — it is supposed at Cape Breton, — in June, 1497.

39. Cabot claimed all the land he discovered for the crown of England; and hence, when the English said that they owned a large part of North America, they declared it was theirs "by virtue of the right of first discovery by Cabot."

For whom did he claim the land?



SEBASTIAN CABOT

40. Now we must learn what was the foundation of the French claim to a part of North America. In the year 1524, the king of France sent a navigator named Verrazano to America for the purpose of making discoveries. He sailed along the coast from Florida to Newfoundland. He set up the standard of the French monarch, and called the country NEW FRANCE.

Tell of the voyager that gave the French a claim.

41. But though England and France said that they owned a great part of the wilderness of North America, they did nothing in the way of planting colonies here for a long time. It was more than one hundred years after this before lasting French

Did the French or English plant any colonies yet?

or English colonies were founded in the New World.

Tell about Cartier. About the southern settlements.

42. True, both the French and the English made some attempts to found settlements in their possessions. James Cartier tried to plant a colony along the St. Lawrence River in New France; but he failed. In the far southern part of our country two colonies of French Protestants were formed: but the band that went to South Carolina became discouraged, and returned; while the settlement in Florida was attacked by Spaniards and the people were put to death.

JAMES CARTIER

Who was Raleigh?

43. In the early English attempts at American settlement, Sir Walter Raleigh was the leader. Raleigh was a very accomplished courtier, and a great favorite with Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign he lived.

What grant did he receive? Tell the story of the expedition.

44. Queen Elizabeth gave Raleigh a grant of a great tract of land in America. First, he sent out two ships to explore the country. The expedition landed on Roanoke Island (N.C.). The

voyagers were kindly treated by the natives, and returned with glowing accounts of the land they had seen. Out of compliment to the "Virgin Queen" the country was named VIRGINIA.

What was the country named?

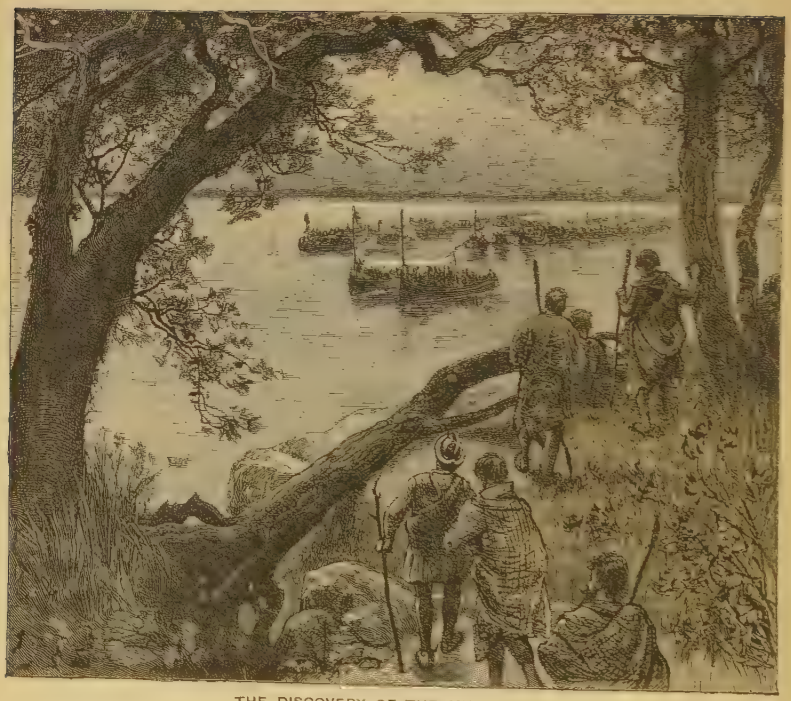
45. Raleigh was so delighted with the reports of the land beyond the sea, that he now sent out a band of colonists, who began a settlement at Roanoke. But the Englishmen got into trouble with the Indians, and came near starving; so, when a fleet under the bold captain, Sir Francis Drake, happened to arrive off the coast, they were glad to forsake the country.

Tell the story of the first colony.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

46. Thus we see that all these attempts to found French or English colonies in America during the sixteenth century failed.

What was the result of all these attempts?



THE DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI

IV. SPANISH ADVENTURES AND CONQUESTS

What is said of the Spaniards in America? Name the countries they seized.

47. No sooner had Columbus planted a colony in the West Indies than crowds of adventurous spirits passed over from Spain to America. They took possession of all the West India Islands, and

from there in a few years began to push off to the mainland. In this way the Spaniards discovered and took possession of the Isthmus of Panama, of Mexico, of Florida, and of the rich gold-land of Peru.

48. They everywhere set up the cross as the symbol of the Christian faith; but at the same time they treated the poor natives with most unchristian cruelty; for they enslaved them, and wore out their lives in merciless toil in the mines and on the plantations.

What two opposite things did they do?

49. The history of the Spanish conquest of the countries that are named above — and which together form what used to be called Spanish America — is full of tales of gallant exploits and of heartless conduct. Of the many adventures of the Spaniards, three are important to be remembered because they have something to do with the history of our country.

What is said of the Spanish conquests?

PONCE DE LEON

50. The first adventure is the voyage of PONCE DE LEON to Florida. This is of interest, because it led to the discovery by the Spaniards of a part of what is now the United States.

Tell why the first adventure is interesting.

What tale did De Leon believe?

51. De Leon heard an Indian tale about a fountain, the waters of which had the power to keep one forever young.

Give an account of his voyage.

52. To find this fabled fountain, he sailed from the West Indies in the year 1512. After some time he reached a land of flowers, which he called FLORIDA. This was the same place we now call Florida, — which, you know, is the southern peninsula of the United States.

PONCE DE LEON

What was the result of his expedition?

53. De Leon was, of course, disappointed in his search for the "fountain of immortal youth." He went away, but afterwards returned and tried to take possession of the country; but his people were driven off by the Indians, and he was killed.

When was the first Spanish settlement made in our country?

54. Although after De Leon's expeditions a number of Spanish explorers went to the coast of Florida and South Carolina, yet no *settlement* was made there till St. Augustine, in Florida, was founded in 1565, — the oldest town within the limits of what is now our country.

FERDINAND DE SOTO

55. We must now learn about the marvelous adventures of FERDINAND DE SOTO, the discoverer of the Mississippi River.

Who discovered the Mississippi

56. De Soto was the Spanish governor of one of the West India Islands. He collected there and in Spain a finely equipped force, and sailed to Florida.

What did De Soto do?

FERDINAND DE SOTO

57. From there the armor-clad and mounted warriors, under their fiery leader, plunged into the interior of the country. They traveled far north into what is now Georgia, but was then the land of the Cherokee Indians.

Where did they go after landing in Florida?

58. De Soto had believed that he would find in the interior of the country rich treasures of gold and silver; but, instead, he met only savage Indians, with whom he had to fight many battles. His men were compelled to hew their way through forests and swamps and they endured much sickness and suffering.

What did De Soto find?

What great discovery did he make? Give an account of the march north from Mobile.

59. However, he made *one* great discovery; he found, not any treasures of gold or jewels, but he found the Father of Waters. The manner of the discovery was this: he went northwest from Mobile, and, after a toilsome march of many weeks, finally came to a great stream, which the natives called Mesa-seba, — which is the same

ROUTE OF DE SOTO

mighty river we still call the Mississippi. Here he was met by a band of Indians, who came down the river in a fleet of large canoes, and who offered to ferry the Spaniards across.

60. De Soto did not give up his search for treasures for many months, — in fact, not till most of his grand array of armor-clad Spaniards had dwindled away.

How long did De Soto look for gold?

61. Finally, the daring discoverer became broken-hearted and died; he was buried in the mighty river which he was the first European to behold. Those of his followers who survived, built rafts, and floating down the Mississippi, reached a Spanish settlement in Mexico. Now, after learning these facts, you will find it very interesting to follow De Soto's route as shown on the map.

Tell of his death and burial. What became of his men?

FERNANDO CORTES

62. The third and most important of the Spanish exploits in America is the conquest of Mexico by CORTES.

63. You must know that, at the time Columbus discovered America, there was in Mexico a numerous and powerful people. These were the Aztecs. They differed from the other American natives, for they lived in cities containing great palaces and temples, and had a written language, and

Tell about the ancient Mexicans, and their civilization.

tilled the soil, — so we may say that they were semi-civilized.

What expedition did the Spaniards fit out?

64. The Spaniards soon heard of this rich country of the Aztecs, and its mines of gold and silver. Accordingly, an expedition was fitted out to conquer it. A Spaniard named Fernando Cortes, able and daring, but very cruel, was made the leader.

THE MEETING OF CORTES AND MONTEZUMA

Relate the early history of it.

65. In 1519 the expedition sailed from Cuba, and landed at Vera Cruz. Here the Spanish com-

mander burnt his ships to show his men that they must conquer or die.

66. Soon afterwards, Cortes marched upon the capital of the Aztec emperor, whose name was Montezuma. Near the city he was met by the Aztec ruler with a great deal of friendly pomp, but this good feeling did not last long. After three years of warfare, the Spanish army captured the city of Mexico.

Where did Cortes march? What was the result of the struggle?

67. The Spaniards took possession of the whole country, and it was ruled by Spanish governors for three hundred years. They enslaved the natives to feed their greed for gold. The mines of Mexico and Peru became the prize of the Spanish conquest of America. But these were not the kind of men to found a great nation on the soil of the New World.

How long did the Spaniards rule Mexico? How did they treat the natives?

68. Twenty years after the conquest, parts of what is now our country were visited by Spaniards from Mexico. An explorer named CORONADO, with a thousand white men and Indians, marched across New Mexico and Arizona, and some think that they came as far north as the River Platte, in Nebraska.

Did the Spaniards come north from Mexico?

INDIAN HUNTERS AND CAMP

V. THE AMERICAN INDIANS

What did the explorers notice about America?

69. America was indeed a *new* world. Everywhere the European explorers, as they landed on the coast or threaded their perilous way into the wooded interior, beheld novel scenes and objects.

What strange plants were found in America? What animals?

70. For the first time, Europeans saw Indian corn, and tobacco, and potatoes — three plants that are natives of America, and which were not known in Europe till after the discovery of our continent. For the first time, also, they saw the buffalo, the llama, and the turkey.

71. On the other hand, they observed with surprise that many familiar European animals, such as the horse, cow, sheep, pig, and cat, were not to be found in America.

Name some animals they did *not* see.

72. But the greatest novelty of all was the new race of *men*. The people whom the Europeans found on this continent differed in appearance and customs from all the inhabitants of the Old World. They were a new family of mankind.

What was the greatest novelty?

73. Probably every one of you has seen an Indian. Now the red man of to-day is much like his ancestors whom the early explorers of America met three hundred years ago. The Indian is tall, straight, and well formed. His skin is of a copper brown; his hair long, black, and coarse. Columbus, you remember, gave the red men the name of "Indians," because he supposed the country that he discovered was a part of *India*.

Describe the natives. Why were they called "Indians"?

74. The Indians were not a civilized race. They lived mainly by hunting and fishing, and cultivating patches of Indian corn, beans, potatoes, and melons. They could make bows and arrows, and stone tomahawks, and mortars for pounding corn, and birch-bark canoes, and they could dress skins; but that was about all they could do.

Why were they not a civilized race? What was their manner of life?

Tell about their government.

75. The Indians had no regular government. They were simply gathered together into tribes, each under its own chief, though sometimes several tribes united and formed a league or confederacy.

Describe their ways in war.

76. War was the great delight of these savages. The Indians scalped their foes, and cherished the scalps as trophies and used them as decorations for their girdles. If captured by an enemy, they never asked for their lives; they would show no fear even at the sight of the fire that was to burn their bodies.

What is said of the women?

77. The women among the Indians were regarded as drudges whose business it was to save man from the degradation of labor. The women dressed the food, tilled the little patches of ground, and took charge of the wigwams.

State why the Indians were not to be civilized.

78. The Indians knew nothing of civilization. They had no sense of the obligation of *law;* they had no experience of settled industry. To try to civilize them seemed to destroy their native virtues and to give them no others in their stead. "The Great Spirit," they said, "gave the white man a plow and the red man a bow and arrow, and sent them into the world by different paths, each to get a living in his own way."

79. You must not think, from all this, that the Indians had *no* good qualities; for under their tawny skins beat human hearts, and in every human heart there is something divine.

Were the Indians *all* bad?

80. They were often hospitable and generous, giving with the thoughtless liberality of children. When they were well treated, they were apt to show friendship and fidelity. They believed in God, whom they called the Great Spirit. Idolatry was rare among them.

Mention some of their good qualities.

81. But from the day that white colonists set their foot on the soil of North America, the natives of that soil were doomed to withdraw from it, or to perish. The guns which they got from the whites, only made them reckless in their destruction of game, and rendered their petty wars more frequent and more bloody. The wearing of cottons and calicoes, which they learned to use in place of their own furs and deerskins, caused sickness and consumption among them.

Show how the arts of the whites injured the Indians.

82. It soon appeared that the two races could not live together. Then they began to hate each other. The white colonists were grasping and unfeeling in taking the lands of the Indians; the natives became revengeful and murderous.

Tell about the bad feeling that arose.

Tell what you see in the pictures.

83. The picture that stands at the head of this chapter shows a winter scene of Indian life. The successful hunter, still wearing his snowshoes, has just returned to camp. Huddled about the fire are some of his companions, while in the background stands their rude shelter, built of saplings,

AN INDIAN VILLAGE SCENE

brushwood, and bark. The picture on this page shows a group of wigwams, with the squaws busied in household duties. At the right are kitchen and laundry in the open air. The youngster in the foreground has been taking a bow-and-arrow lesson, and is running to find the answer to his last shot.

VI. A REVIEW LESSON

1. *What have we gone over in the previous chapters?*

We have gone over the **early period** of our country's history, down to the time just before the English began to plant those colonies which afterwards grew to be the United States.

2. *What space of time is included?*

From the **discovery of America** by **Columbus** in 1492, to the founding of the **first English colony**, in Virginia, in 1607.

3. *What may this period be called?*

The period of **discovery and exploration.**

4. *What nations of Europe were making explorations and settlements in North America during this period?*

The **Spaniards**, the **English**, and the **French.**

5. *Mention some important Spanish explorations and settlements.*

Very soon after the discovery of America, the Spaniards settled the **West India Islands.** In 1512, **De Leon** discovered the southern coast of what is now the United States, and called it **Florida.** In 1519–21, **Cortes** conquered **Mexico**, and twenty years later, **Coronado** headed an expedition into Arizona and New Mexico. In 1541, **De Soto** discovered the **Mississippi River.**

6. *What was this country called?*

The Spaniards called all North America, except Mexico, **Florida.**

7. *What was the first exploration made by the English in America?*

That of **Cabot**, in 1497, the first discovery of **North America.**

8. *Did the English try to make settlements in North America during the sixteenth century?*

Yes; but all these efforts failed.

9. *Tell about the most important.*

Sir **Walter Raleigh**, between 1584 and 1587, sent out three parties to **Roanoke Island**, in the region called by the English **Virginia.**

10. *What caused the French to claim part of North America?*

The exploration of the coast, in 1524, by **Verrazano**, who named it **New France**; and of the **St. Lawrence** region, by **Cartier**, in 1534.

11. *What did these discoveries by various nations lead to?*

Rival claims to American territory.

VII. VIRGINIA AND THE SOUTHERN COLONIES

What was our country in its infancy?

84. Colonies of England, — such was our country in its infancy. Remember this fact, for it is very important.

What part of our history are we now to learn?

85. We are now to see how those colonies were planted which afterwards became the United States, — how the brave pioneers of American settlement, struggling hard with savage nature and more savage man, succeeded at last in gaining a firm foothold on the American coast; how they felled the forests and cultivated the soil and established society and laws; how they were gradually trained to the love of liberty; and, finally, how they revolted from Great Britain and made themselves "free and independent" a hundred years ago.

Name the first English colony.

86. The first English colony in America was VIRGINIA, — founded at Jamestown in 1607.

Who were the leaders?

87. The leaders in the settling of Virginia were English noblemen and merchants, who formed a company called the "London Company."

88. The king of England, James the First, gave these men a great part of the immense territory which the English claimed in America. It took the name of South Virginia, and it included all that we now call Virginia and a good deal more. The king gave them a written agreement, called a *charter*. It bore the great seal of England, and was their title-deed to their possessions.

What land did the king give them? Tell what it included.

89. As soon as the London Company had received their charter they sent a band of one hundred and five emigrants across the ocean to begin a settlement.

Tell what the London Company now did.

90. After crossing the Atlantic, the voyagers found themselves in Chesapeake Bay. Here they discovered a fine river, which they named the James, in honor of the English king. They sailed up it for some distance, and began a settlement which they named JAMESTOWN.

Describe the voyage and landing.

91. This settlement at Jamestown in Virginia was the first permanent English settlement in what is now the United States. You will find the place on the map on the next page. Jamestown was burnt during later colonial days, and all that is left is the crumbling church tower, of which a little sketch is given on the map.

For what is the Jamestown settlement remarkable?

EARLY HISTORY OF VIRGINIA

What of Virginia at this time?

92. When the Virginia pioneers landed, the whole country was covered with thick forests. The first thing the newcomers had to do was to fell trees and build log-cabins for themselves.

JAMESTOWN AND VICINITY

How did the settlers get along?

93. The settlers were not well fitted for the hard life in the woods. Most of them had not been used to work; so when the provisions they had brought were used up they came near starving. Many, too, sickened and died because the climate was new to them.

Why was the colony badly governed?

94. Besides this, the colony was very badly governed, because the councilors appointed by the London Company to rule over the colony turned out to be worthless men.

95. There was one man among them, however, who was very wise and skillful, and who, by his good management, saved the colony from ruin. This man was named JOHN SMITH.

Name the *one* wise man.

96. You have, perhaps, read of Captain John Smith in story books. He had passed his early life in wild, romantic adventures among the Turks and in Africa. In fact, his experience had been just such as was needed to fit him to be a leader in the rough work of the wilderness.

Can you relate anything about Captain Smith?

97. Smith had been appointed one of the councilors; but the others became jealous of him and stripped him of his office. However, when things grew worse and worse, and the settlers were on the brink of starvation, they were glad enough to have him become their captain.

Tell how he was treated.

98. All this part of Virginia was at that time full of Indians. They were suspicious of the white men and unfriendly to them. But Smith had a wonderful knowledge of how to deal with the red men. He made treaties with them, and contrived to get corn and game enough to feed the wretched settlers.

What of the Indians? How did Smith manage them?

99. Smith had many adventures with the Indians. In one of his expeditions he was cap-

Tell of his adventures.

tured and carried before the chief, whose name was Powhatan. There is a story of how he was condemned to die, and his head already lay on the death-stone, when the chief's daughter, named Pocahontas, induced her father to spare Smith's life. Perhaps, though, this is *only* a story.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

When and how did Virginia lose Smith?

100. Captain Smith was the leading spirit in the colony for its first two years. Then he was wounded by an accidental discharge of gunpowder, and had to return to England.

What of the first five years? How did things grow better?

101. The first five years of Virginia life were years of severe trial, and several times it seemed as though the colony would have to be given up. But new settlers arrived from England every spring, and the people began to get crops of corn, and women were brought over from the mother country to become the wives of the settlers, and at last Virginia was firmly planted.

INDIAN MASSACRES

102. There were two terrible Indian massacres in the early part of the history of Virginia. The first was in 1622.

Give the date of the first Indian massacre.

103. The crafty chief of the Indians arranged that just at twelve o'clock of a certain day the savages should fall upon all the settlements of the white men at once. In this way three hundred and fifty men, women, and children fell under the murderous tomahawk; and more would have perished if a friendly Indian had not taken the trouble to go through the woods and warn some of the settlements.

Tell about it. How many were killed?

104. This massacre roused the English to vengeance. They went in bands and burned the wigwams of the Indians, and followed the savages through the forest, killing all they met, and driving the rest to the backwoods.

Tell how the colonists revenged themselves.

105. The colonists of Virginia had peace for twelve years after this. Then the Indians again swooped down on the scattered settlements. But this time the savages were so severely punished that at last they saw that it was useless to try to make headway against the colonists.

Give an account of the second massacre.

THE GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA

What great blessing did the Virginians enjoy?

106. One of the greatest of blessings came to Virginia when the people were allowed a share in making their own laws.

How had the people been ruled? Explain the change now made.

107. At first, the agents of the London Company had ruled the people, and often treated them in a very tyrannical manner. But after twelve years (1619) the company allowed them to elect certain men called *burgesses* who were to meet and make laws for the inhabitants.

What was the date of the first Assembly?

108. The first Colonial Assembly met at Jamestown in 1619. Thus representative government was established in Virginia.

When was another change made? What did Virginia now become?

109. There was another change in the government of Virginia, in 1624. The king of England took away from the London Company the control of matters in Virginia, and put it into the hands of a governor appointed by himself. Then the colony of Virginia became a *royal province*.

GROWTH OF VIRGINIA

How long was it till Independence?

110. If you will count from 1624, when Virginia became a royal province, forward to 1776, you will find that it was just about one hundred and

fifty years down to the Declaration of Independence. During this long period Virginia grew in numbers and in prosperity, and became a great and flourishing colony.

What of the colony all this while?

111. Slavery was an important institution in Virginia. It began there in 1620, when a Dutch ship brought a few negroes to Jamestown and the planters bought them as slaves.

When was slavery introduced?

112. About this time the Virginians began to cultivate tobacco. There was soon a great demand for it in Europe. This caused the planters to buy large numbers of negroes, so that slavery increased very rapidly.

What plant was now grown, and what effect did it have?

113. In those days a number of the people did not think it right to hold slaves, but there were so many negroes in Virginia that the Virginians did not see what was to be done with them. Slavery lasted for nearly two hundred and fifty years.

Tell what was thought about slavery.

114. Virginia was called the "Old Dominion," because, during the civil war in England, two hundred years ago, when the king was deposed and put to death, the Virginians continued faithful to the royal cause, and spoke of their colony as the "King's Ancient Dominion."

Why was Virginia called the "Old Dominion"?

Why was it a good country? What did the people raise?

115. Virginia was said to be "the best poor man's country in the world." The woods were full of game and the waters of fish, and the soil was very fruitful. The people cultivated corn and tobacco and cotton, and exchanged what they raised for goods from England and the West Indies.

Tell about the people. Compare them with the Puritans.

116. The Virginians were a very hospitable and noble-hearted people. They were much more free in their manners and opinions than the Puritans of New England, of whom we shall soon learn. On the other hand, they had fewer large towns and could not pay so much attention to education.

What can you say of British oppression?

117. The people had to suffer often from the oppression of their British rulers. But this only trained them to a spirit of liberty. The result was that when the "alarm-bell of the Revolution" sounded, Virginia was one of the very first of the colonies to declare for independence.

DAUGHTER COLONIES OF VIRGINIA

What was the relation of Virginia to the other Southern colonies?

118. Virginia was the mother of most of the other Southern colonies, — the hive from which population went out to make new settlements in the various territories of the South.

119. MARYLAND was originally a part of Virginia. It became a separate colony in 1632, when the country around Chesapeake Bay was granted by the English king to Lord Baltimore.

Tell of the founding of Maryland.

120. It was settled principally by Roman Catholics. Maryland was one of the first colonies in which the people were allowed to think as they pleased in religious matters. The result was that it grew rapidly.

By whom was it settled? For what was it noteworthy?

LORD BALTIMORE

121. CAROLINA was first settled by emigrants from Virginia. After a time the king of England gave the whole region of Carolina, North and South, to a number of English noblemen. The government at that time was not good, and therefore the people were very glad when these colonies were taken from the "proprietors" and made royal provinces.

Give an account of the early history of the Carolinas.

122. The Carolinas were rapidly settled by English, Irish, and Scotch, and by French Protestants called Huguenots.

By whom were they settled?

Tell about the introduction of rice.

123. South Carolina was the first place in America where rice was grown. It was introduced by a ship-captain, who brought some from Madagascar. The rice-planters needed large numbers of field laborers; hence slavery grew rapidly.

Tell about the North Carolinians.

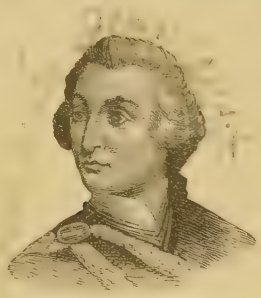
124. The North-Carolinians drew most of their wealth from their great forests of pine, which yielded tar, turpentine, and rosin. They were an industrious and upright people. Hence they prospered.

GEORGIA

What can you say of the founding of Georgia?

125. GEORGIA was the last founded of the Thirteen Colonies. It was not settled till about forty years before the Declaration of Independence.

Who was the leader? What was his object?



JAMES OGLETHORPE

126. The leader in founding Georgia was JAMES OGLETHORPE, a benevolent and noble-hearted man. His object was to establish a colony where oppressed debtors in England might find a refuge, and a chance to begin life over again. A grant was obtained from King George II., and the colony was named Georgia after him. 1773

VIII. NEW ENGLAND

PLYMOUTH COLONY

127. Pilgrim Fathers is the loving name by which the New Englanders cherish the memory of the brave pioneers who left their native land, and sought new homes in the wilds of America.

Who were the Pilgrim Fathers?

128. The Pilgrims belonged to a sect which had arisen in England, called *Puritans*. These people did not like the forms of the Church of England. They wished for a much simpler mode of worship.

To what sect did they belong?

129. It was by a Puritan congregation that the first settlement in New England was made. This was the beginning of the colony of Massachusetts, founded at Plymouth in 1620.

What colony was begun by the Puritans?

130. They first moved to Holland, where they lived several years in the town of Leyden; but they did not like it, so they determined to seek free homes in the lands beyond the Atlantic.

In what country had they been living?

131. First they sailed back to England, and there took passage in a little craft called the *Mayflower*. There were one hundred and one persons.

Tell what they did. Their number.

What did the Pilgrims do before landing?

132. After a long and stormy passage, the frail bark neared the rock-bound coast of New England. Before the Pilgrims landed, they drew up laws for the common good, which all agreed to obey. They had to govern themselves, for they did not come out with any charter from the king.

Where and when did they land?

133. The coast was explored for some time, and finally it was resolved to land where Plymouth now is. The landing was made in 1620.

A STREET SCENE IN LEYDEN

What season was it?

134. It was the depth of a New England winter, and the ground was covered with snow. This was a cold welcome to receive in a new home, and you

may believe that it required stout hearts — and not only stout hearts, but a lofty faith — to enable them to bear up under their terrible sufferings and privations. During the winter one half of their number sickened and died.

Tell of their sufferings.

135. It was very fortunate that the Indians did not trouble them that season. In the spring they came in from the back country; but they behaved in a very friendly way.

What about the Indians?

136. There was one unfriendly chief, named Canonicus, who sent the settlers a rattlesnake-skin wrapped around a bundle of arrows. Governor Bradford returned the skin, filled with powder and ball, and Canonicus took the hint and kept the peace.

Give the story of Canonicus.

137. After the first two or three years of trial the settlers got along better. They cleared away the woods and raised crops of corn, and they found abundance of fish and game.

Did the settlers do better by and by?

138. The settlement now received the name of Plymouth Colony. It was small in numbers; but its success was very important, because it led to the founding of a much larger settlement, — the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Name the colony. Why was it important?

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY

Who were the leaders in the Bay Colony?

139. Massachusetts Bay Colony was started by a number of wealthy Puritans, who formed a company to make a settlement in New England.

What did the king give them?

140. King Charles I. gave them a charter, in 1629, granting them a large tract of land, and securing them the privileges of Englishmen.

How many Puritans came in 1630? Where did they settle? The governor?

141. The next year as many as fifteen hundred Puritans came over to America. They settled around Massachusetts Bay, and founded Boston, Dorchester, Salem, Lynn, and other places. John Winthrop, a wise and good man, was their governor.

JOHN WINTHROP

What became of Plymouth Colony?

142. After a while Plymouth was united with Massachusetts Bay Colony. Both came under one government, and the whole was called Massachusetts.

143. We shall by and by learn something about Massachusetts history. But first we must learn how the people spread out from Massachusetts and formed other colonies in New England.

CONNECTICUT

144. Connecticut was first settled by emigrants from the Bay Colony, in 1636. The first band was headed by a Puritan pastor, named Hooker.

When and by whom was Connecticut settled?

145. The emigrants made their way on foot through the woods, guided by the compass, and living chiefly on the milk of the herds which they drove before them.

Tell how they journeyed.

HOOKER'S PARTY JOURNEYING TO CONNECTICUT

146. They settled Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor. At first they were under the protection of their mother colony, Massachusetts; but they soon made a government of their own.

What of their settlements and government?

What other settlement was made? What was the name of the colony?

147. Later another settlement was made at New Haven. Subsequently both were united into one colony, and the whole became Connecticut.

RHODE ISLAND

What led to the settlement of Rhode Island? Who was Roger Williams?

148. The reason for the settlement of Rhode Island was the religious strictness of the Puritans. A clergyman named Roger Williams began to preach doctrines which the Puritans thought wrong; so they said he should be banished.

WILLIAMS RECEIVED BY THE NARRAGANSETTS

Tell of his wanderings.

149. Roger Williams went all alone through the woods, and received friendly shelter for the

winter in the wigwams of the Indians. In the spring of 1636 the Indian chiefs gave him some land at the head of Narragansett Bay. Here he founded Providence.

What place did he found?

150. Soon afterwards, a party of Williams's friends moved to an island in the same bay, called RHODE ISLAND. The two settlements were afterwards united.

What other settlement was made?

151. Maine and New Hampshire became thinly settled soon after the landing of the Pilgrims. During a good part of colonial times they were under the same government with Massachusetts.

What can you say of Maine and New Hampshire?

NEW ENGLAND LIFE AND GROWTH

152. The cause of the settlement of Virginia was commercial adventure. The cause of the settlement of New England was the desire for religious freedom.

Compare the settlement of Virginia and New England.

153. The Puritans were people of very strict principles. They thought their whole life and government should be regulated by the Bible.

What of the Puritans?

154. This fact gave rise to many regulations and customs which we should now consider ridiculous or repulsive. On the other hand, the Puri-

What did this lead to? What was the grand side of their character?

tans had wonderful heroism and were always governed by a sense of duty.

Did they sometimes mistake their duty? Give examples of this.

155. But this sense of duty sometimes took a wrong direction. Thus an offense against religion was treated as a crime against the government. Several bad results followed from this. For example, they persecuted the Quakers. Later (1692), a strange delusion about witchcraft broke out, and a number of persons were put to death because they were supposed to be "possessed with devils."

A SUSPECTED WITCH

Name the two great Indian wars.

156. With the Indians, the people of New England had many savage contests. The two greatest of these were known as the Pequot war and King Philip's war.

157. The Pequot war was waged in Connecticut the very first year after the settlement (1637). The matter was finally decided in this way: a band of armed men surprised the Indians inside of a palisade, and burned their wigwams. Nearly all the tribe perished in the flames.

Tell of the Pequot war.

158. King Philip's war broke out about fifty years after the settlement of Massachusetts (1675). It began in Massachusetts; but finally extended to almost all the settlements in New England, and lasted over a year.

Of King Philip's war.

159. The principal fight, called the "Swamp fight," took place in Rhode Island. The Indians were completely defeated, losing one thousand men, and their crafty chief, King Philip.

Name the main fight, and give the result.

160. New England suffered from Indian attacks for a long time after this. Especially was this the case during three wars which the colonists, assisted by British forces, carried on against the French in Canada, who were aided by the Indians.

When did New England suffer again from Indians?

161. In these wars the Indian allies of the French would swoop down on the scattered New England settlements, and tomahawk men, women, and children, or carry them off into captivity.

How did the Indians attack?

Tell about their mode of warfare.

162. Their manner of warfare was very stealthy. They were ever present when a garrison or a family ceased its vigilance, and disappeared the moment the blow was struck.

AN EARLY MORNING ATTACK BY INDIANS

Relate the story of Mrs. Dustin.

163. Once a brave woman took terrible vengeance on the savages. Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, with her nurse, and a boy, were carried off to an island in the Merrimac River. The boy said one day to his Indian master, "Where would you strike to kill instantly?" The Indian, not suspecting his intention, told him just

where and how to do it. Next night Mrs. Dustin, the boy, and the nurse rose secretly while the savages were asleep. There were twelve of them in the wigwam. Arming themselves with the tomahawks of the Indians, they killed ten of the twelve (leaving only a squaw and a boy), and, after long wandering, they reached their home in safety.

164. The darkest days for New England were when one of the English kings, named James the Second, took away their charters. These charters, you must know, were of great importance; they had been given to the colonies by former kings, and insured the colonists many privileges, and especially the privilege of governing themselves and making their own laws.

When were New England's darkest days? Why did the people cherish their charters?

SIR EDMUND ANDROS

165. Now, in 1685, King James, who did not wish any free government in *his* dominion, determined to take away their charters. He sent over a tyrant named Andros to do this, and gave him power to rule over the people. Andros behaved in a very oppressive way, and made the people exceedingly unhappy.

What of King James and the tyrant he sent out?

What colony would not surrender its charter? Tell about the Charter Oak.

166. It is said that once, however, he was finely checkmated. He had commanded the people of Connecticut to surrender their charter; but they would not obey. He then went to Hartford to seize the charter, but, the story goes, that while he was in the room the lights were suddenly put out, and the precious document was carried away by Captain Wadsworth and hid in a tree, known from that time as the Charter Oak.

THE CHARTER OAK.

How was the rule of Andros ended? Were the liberties restored?

167. Fortunately the rule of Andros lasted only two or three years; for his royal master was driven from power, and a better monarch, King William, came to the throne. Then most of the liberties of New England were restored; and the Charter Oak gave up its faded but precious treasure.

For what were the people noted?

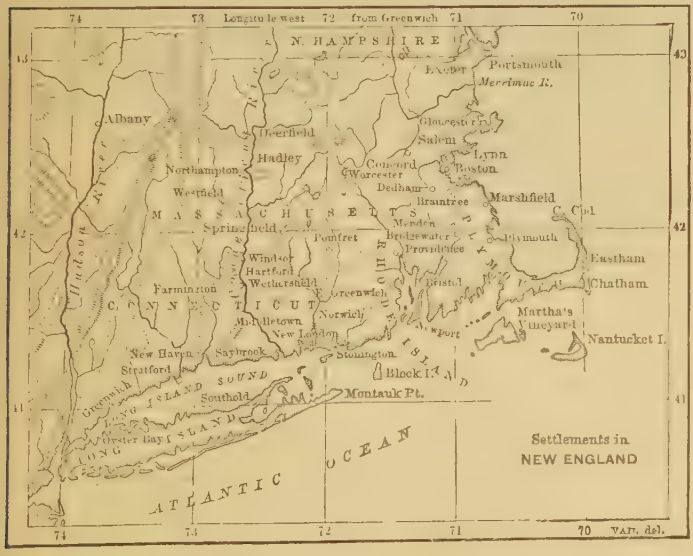
168. The people of New England were noted for their industry, thrift, and good morals. After a time they became much less strict about little things than they had been at first.

169. They were great lovers of education. They took care to establish good schools. In Massachusetts, Harvard College was founded in the early days. In Connecticut, Yale College was established soon afterwards.

What of education and the college in Massachusetts? In Connecticut?

170. Our country owes a great deal to New England. Her hardy sons in after days began to spread out and people the Western wilderness, carrying with them steady habits, intelligence, enterprise, and the love of free government.

What do we owe to New England?



IX. NEW YORK AND THE MIDDLE COLONIES

Tell of the voyage of Hudson. What river did he discover?

171. Sailing along the American coast in a little craft called the *Half-Moon*, a sea-captain named Henry Hudson entered the Narrows, and dropped anchor in the magnificent bay now called the Harbor of New York. This was in 1609, two years after the settlement of Jamestown. After a short stay, he sailed up the beautiful river Hudson, which he was the first to discover, and which is named in his honor.

HENRY HUDSON

Who was Hudson? What did the Dutch claim? Name the colony.

172. Hudson was an Englishman; but he was in the employ of the government of Holland. Hence the Dutch claimed a right to the country between New England and Virginia. They named it New Netherlands.

Where was the first settlement made?

173. Some years after this, in 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a number of agents

and settlers to the island of Manhattan, or New York Island. They bought the whole island from the Indians for about twenty-five dollars, and here they built a few rude houses. This was the beginning of the great city of New York. They called their town New Amsterdam.

Name the town.

BUYING MANHATTAN ISLAND

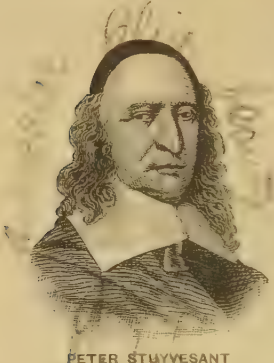
174. Many Hollanders now began to emigrate to the Dutch colony. New Amsterdam became quite a trading-port. Far up the river they founded another trading-station called Fort Orange, — the beginning of the present city of Albany.

Tell about the growth of the colony. What other place was founded?

175. The Dutch ruled New Netherlands for about forty years. After this the English took it. During this period there were four Dutch governors. The last of them was named Stuyvesant. He did a great deal for the good of the

How long was the Dutch rule? How many Dutch governors? What of the last?

colony; but at the same time he was a stubborn, cross-grained old man, and did not believe in allowing the people much freedom.



PETER STUYVESANT

176. This was very bad policy; for when an English fleet came along to seize New Amsterdam, the people did not care to make any resistance.

What did the king say and do?

177. Let us now see how the English came to seize the Dutch colony. The English king, Charles II., said that the whole country belonged to England; so he gave it to his brother, the duke of York.

Tell about the arrival of the fleet.

178. In 1664, the duke of York sent out a fleet to secure his colony. When the ships appeared, the old Dutch governor, Stuyvesant, was furious at the people for not resisting. He would not sign the articles of surrender till the town was actually in the hands of the English.

What was the colony now called?

179. Thus you see New Netherlands became an English colony. Its name was changed to New York in honor of the king's brother, the duke of York and Albany.

180. After this, and down to the Revolution, the New Yorkers had a great many disputes with the governors sent out by the English kings. But the misrule of the governors could not hinder New York from becoming a great, wealthy, and populous colony.

With whom did the New Yorkers have disputes?

NEW JERSEY

181. The first white inhabitants of New Jersey were the Dutch, who made a little settlement which they called Bergen, on the shore of New York Bay. At a later time many English colonists moved over to "the Jerseys," from Long Island and Connecticut.

How was New Jersey settled?

182. The soil of New Jersey formed part of the possessions which were given to the duke of York. It became a separate English colony about the same time as New York.

When did New Jersey become an English colony?

PENNSYLVANIA

183. The name Pennsylvania means the *Woodland of Penn*. This noble man, William Penn, was a member of the society of Friends, or Quakers.

What does "Pennsylvania" mean?

184. Now the king of England had owed Penn's father, who was an admiral in the British navy, a large sum of money. The son agreed to take

How did Penn get his land?

as payment a great tract of land lying between New Jersey and Maryland. This received the name of Pennsylvania.

What was Penn's purpose?

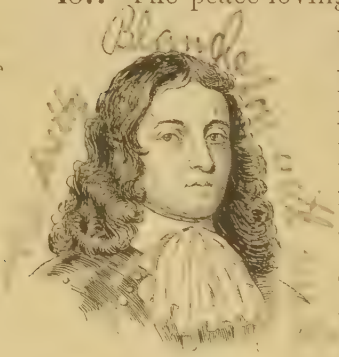
185. Penn's idea in doing this was to provide free homes in America for all those of his Quaker brethren who wished to emigrate to a land where they might have their own mode of worship.

When did he come?

186. A large number immediately crossed the Atlantic, and, in 1682, Penn himself came to the colony with two thousand settlers.

What did he wish? Tell about the treaty. What of the Indians' love for Penn?

187. The peace-loving founder of Pennsylvania was very anxious that his people should be good friends with the Indians. He met the native chiefs in a council, and made a treaty with them. The Indians loved and respected the gentle-hearted Quaker, and the highest praise they could give a white man was to say that he resembled "Onas," — the name by which the Indians called Penn.



WILLIAM PENN AT THE AGE OF 38

What of Philadelphia?

188. Soon afterwards Penn laid out the city of Philadelphia, and gave it its name, which means

brotherly love. He then returned to England, but he continued to take a great interest in his colony. His heirs were the "proprietors" of Pennsylvania down to the Revolution.

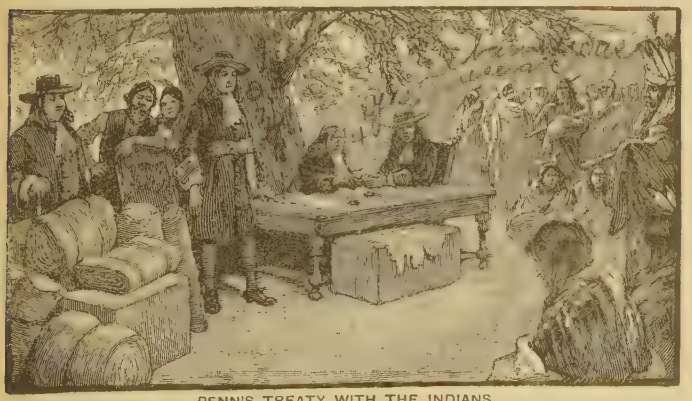
Of Penn's heirs?

189. DELAWARE was originally a part of the grants made to Penn. It subsequently became separated from Pennsylvania, but the two provinces were under the same governor down to the end of colonial times.

Tell about the founding of Delaware.

190. Forty years before Penn came, a small band of Swedes had settled on the Delaware River, near where the city of Wilmington now is. They named their little colony "New Sweden," in remembrance of their mother country. It is called Delaware in honor of an Englishman of that name.

Tell about the Swedes, and the name "Delaware."



PENN'S TREATY WITH THE INDIANS

X. THE STRUGGLE WITH THE FRENCH

Tell about the French settlements on the St. Lawrence and in the west.

191. While our country still belonged to England, it had to carry on a severe struggle with the French in America. We must remember that about the time the English were settling Virginia and New England, the French were settling the northern country, — that is, along the gulf and river of St. Lawrence. They founded Quebec (1608) and Montreal. Gradually they spread westward along the great lakes with their trading-posts and mission-stations. Father Marquette, in company with a fur-trader named Joliet, visited the Mississippi River near its source, ten years before La Salle sailed down that great river to the Gulf of Mexico, in 1682. New Orleans was founded soon afterwards.

What did they claim? What did they then begin to do?

192. Finally the French claimed all the country watered by the Mississippi and the rivers that flow into it. Then they began to connect the New Orleans region (called Louisiana) with Canada by a chain of forts. In this way they tried to confine the English to the narrow strip of settlement along the Atlantic coast.

193. In the early times, there were several wars between the English and the French settlers. The English invaded the French territories, Canada and Acadia (Nova Scotia), and the French swept down on New England and New York.

Tell of the wars with the French.

194. These contests arose out of quarrels between France and England, that did not really have much to do with America.

What caused these wars?

195. But at length there came a great trial of strength. It is called the FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. It began in 1755, and ended in 1763.

When was the greatest of these wars?

196. This contest is of great importance because it decided that our country should belong to the English, and not to the French.

Why was this war important?

197. The war began by some Virginians settling on the Ohio River, where they had bought a large tract of land, and meant to trade with the Indians.

How did it begin?

198. The French claimed that this part of the country belonged to them by right of discovery and settlement. Virginia said it was *her* soil.

What did the French claim?

199. Suddenly French soldiers marched down from Canada to where the English had settled on the Ohio, and carried off some of the traders prisoners. This was in 1753.

Tell of the movement of the French.

What did Didwiddie resolve on?

200. When this was done, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send a messenger to the French commander, asking him what he meant, and telling him to march his soldiers away.

Who was the messenger?

201. The messenger chosen by Governor Dinwiddie was a young Virginian named George Washington.

Speak of the character of Washington.

202. Washington was at that time only twenty-one years old; but he was even then remarkable for his wisdom, dignity, and courage. He had educated himself as a land-surveyor, and had acquired skill and patience and self-reliance. He had also been an officer in the Virginia militia.

Tell about his journey. What did the French officer say?

203. Accompanied by two or three attendants, Washington made his way through the unbroken wilderness, till at last he reached the French headquarters and delivered to the commander a letter from the governor of Virginia. The French officer refused to leave the country, and with this answer Washington set out to return.

Give an account of the return.

204. The horses which the party had brought with them had given out, so there was no way for them but to return on foot. The day after Christmas, Washington, wrapping himself up in an

Indian dress, with his gun in his hand and his pack on his back, set out through the woods by the nearest way to the forks of the Ohio. He had but one companion.

205. It was a perilous journey. In passing through the forest, an Indian, lying in wait, shot

Tell some perils of the journey.

AN INCIDENT OF WASHINGTON'S RETURN

at Washington, but missed his aim. When they got to the Alléghany River they spent a whole day making a raft, which they launched. Before they were half over the stream, they were caught in the running ice, and could not reach either

shore. Putting out a pole to stop the raft, Washington was jerked into the deep water, and saved himself only by grasping at the raft-logs. Finally they managed to reach an island, where they stayed all night, and in the morning the river had frozen over; so they were able to cross it.

What did Dinwiddie now do?

206. When Governor Dinwiddie received the message brought back by Washington, he raised four hundred troops, and sent them under Washington against the French on the Ohio.

Where were the French fortified? Tell about the march and the fight.

207. The French had built a fort named Fort Duquesne at the spot where Pittsburg now is. Washington's army made a long, wearisome march towards this place. Before they reached it, they were met by a party of French at a place called Great Meadows. Washington defeated this party.

What afterwards took place?

208. Afterwards the main body of the French came down on the little force. Washington made a very gallant fight, but was forced to surrender.

What did the English government do? Name their general.

209. The English government now saw that it was necessary to come in and help the colonists conquer the French. Accordingly the next year (1765), General Braddock, with a force of British regulars, was sent out to America.

210. The first thing Braddock did was to march against Fort Duquesne. Braddock, though ignorant of Indian warfare, would not take Washington's advice.

What was his first act? What of his ignorance and obstinacy?

211. The result was that the British force was suddenly ambushed by the Indians and French,

What happened in consequence?

BRADDOCK'S DEATH

who fired, unseen, from behind trees and rocks. The British regulars, not being used to this kind of warfare, were routed. Braddock was killed. It was only by Washington's coolness that the troops were able to retreat and reach Philadelphia.

Tell what took place the next two or three years.

212. The British now saw that it would require very hard fighting to beat the French, so they sent over a large army. There was a great deal of fighting for the next two or three years.

Tell of Pitt. Name the most decisive event.

213. But the war was not well carried on till the great English statesman, William Pitt, took charge of it. This was in 1759. The most decisive event of the war was the capture of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River.

What is said of Quebec? Its commander?

214. The French looked upon Quebec as one of the strongest places in the world. The citadel was built upon a high rock, so steep that no enemy could climb it. It was defended by a great many large cannon, and by a powerful French garrison, commanded by General Montcalm.

Tell about the beginning of the expedition.

215. The force to take Quebec was put under a brave young English general named Wolfe. It consisted of Americans and British regulars, and sailed from Halifax to the St. Lawrence.

What bold plan did Wolfe think of?

216. Wolfe began by trying various unsuccessful plans to take Quebec. At last he hit upon a plan so bold that the French never dreamed of it. He found that there was a place above Quebec where his troops might climb up the steep to the plains back of the city.

217. Accordingly, he had the ships sail up the St. Lawrence; then at night the troops dropped silently down stream in boats, to the spot selected, and known ever since as Wolfe's Cove. In the dark hours the soldiers secretly scaled the precipice. The morning light revealed to Montcalm the whole British force drawn up in battle array on the plain.

Tell how it was carried out.

218. As quickly as possible, the French commander went out to meet the English. The battle began at ten o'clock, September 13, 1759. It was fought with great bravery on both sides; but the solid charges of the British grenadiers broke the ranks of the French, who finally gave way.

Give an outline of the battle.

219. General Wolfe was mortally wounded. While he lay on the ground he heard some one say, "They fly." "Who fly?" asked the dying hero. "The French," was the answer. "Then," said he, "I die in peace." Montcalm also was fatally wounded.

How did Wolfe die? Montcalm?

220. The capture of Quebec showed the French that they could not stand against the English in America. The war was closed by the treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, and France surrendered to the English all her American possessions.

When was the war closed? Tell what France gave up.

XI. A REVIEW LESSON

1. *We have just finished what period of our country's history?*

The period of the **colonies**.

2. *What time does this period cover?*

From the founding of the first colonies at **Jamestown**, in 1607, and at **Plymouth**, in 1620, down to the breaking out of the **Revolutionary War** and the Declaration of Independence, 1775–76.

3. *What were the two mother colonies?*

Virginia and **Massachusetts**.

4. *Why do we call these mother colonies?*

Because most of the other colonies were daughters, or offshoots, from these. It was from Virginia that most of the **South** was colonized. It was from Massachusetts that people spread out all over **New England**.

5. *What other colonies were there?*

The **middle colonies**, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

6. *What can you say of New York and New Jersey?*

They originally belonged to the Dutch, and were called **New Netherlands**.

7. *When did that region fall into the hands of the English?*

In 1664, when the duke of York sent out a fleet and compelled the Dutch to surrender. Then began the two colonies of **New York** and **New Jersey**.

8. *How did Pennsylvania come to be founded?*

The territory of Pennsylvania was granted to **William Penn**, who in 1682 founded a settlement of English Quakers.

9. *Under whose rule were these colonies?*

Under the rule of **Great Britain**, and governed by British governors.

10. *What was the French and Indian War?*

A struggle to decide whether the French or the English should govern America. It ended by a treaty in favor of the **English**, in 1763.

THE BOSTON MASSACRE

PART II

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

XII. WHY THE COLONIES REVOLTED

What makes the Revolution dear to us?

221. It is now more than one hundred years since our forefathers rose up against British oppression, and after a struggle of seven long years won the independence of our country. More than a century has gone by, and those who fought that good fight have passed away, but still our hearts must ever beat with patriotic emotion at the

words "American Revolution," because it was through the sufferings and sacrifices of that struggle that our country became the UNITED STATES.

What is said about government in Europe? What did our forefathers find?

222. In the countries of Europe from which the settlers of America came, it was said that the people could not govern themselves, and that kings had a "divine right" to rule over them. But when our forefathers came to America they were compelled to govern themselves. Very soon they found that they could make better laws than the king could make for them. Thus there was independence in the very air of America.

What was the cause of the revolt?

223. This was the deep *cause* of the revolt of the colonies: Providence designed that on this continent should be seen an example of democratic government, which means government "*of* the people, *by* the people, *for* the people."

What other reason was there?

224. But besides this *deep* cause, there was another reason why the Americans revolted. They said they would not submit to certain unjust laws made by the English.

What law was passed? Give the name of this law.

225. The British rulers, so as to get money out of the people of the colonies, passed a law that no writing, such as a note or bond or deed, should be

considered good in the courts unless it was written on paper that was stamped. The stamped paper had to be bought at a high price, and this law was called the Stamp Act.

Why do *we* not object to such taxes?

226. In our own times, only a few years ago, all notes and deeds had to be stamped. But the people made this law *themselves*, — that is, the law was made for the public good, by members of Congress, or representatives who were elected by the people, hence nobody objected to it.

What did the colonists really object to?

227. The people of the colonies did not object to paying taxes, but they claimed that they ought not to be taxed without being consulted as to the reason for and the amount of the tax. As the British government would not allow the American colonists to have any voice in Parliament, the colonists said that such taxation was against all the principles of liberty.

When was the Stamp Act passed? What did the people do?

228. The Stamp Act was passed in 1765. The colonists thought it was a petty trick, intended to make them pay taxes whether they would or not. Hence they determined that they would not use the stamps. Public meetings were held all over the country; and in various ways the people showed their indignation.

What was the effect?

229. The result was that when the British government saw the terrible storm which the Stamp Act had raised in America, it had sense enough to do away with it.

Did the British give up their claim? What was the next tax?

230. But the British government did not give up its *claim* of a right to tax the Americans; so, two years after this, a law was passed obliging the colonists to pay a duty on imported glass, tea, paper, and certain other articles. The Americans retaliated by not buying any of the taxed goods.

What did the king say and do? What of the soldiers?

231. Then the king of England said the Americans were rebels, and he sent out large numbers of troops to overawe the people. These soldiers were stationed in New York, Boston, and other cities, and the people were forced to furnish them with quarters and fuel.

Tell of the New York riot.

232. You may imagine how they hated the "redcoats," and it was not long before collisions began. In New York there was a riot, in which one man was killed by the soldiers and several were wounded.

Of the Boston Massacre.

233. In Boston, also, there was a street encounter between the citizens and some British troops, and several patriots were killed or

wounded. Both these riots took place in 1770; the one in New York in January, and the Boston Massacre in March. They caused tremendous excitement all over the country.

When were these riots?

234. When the British rulers saw that the Americans were in earnest, they grew alarmed, and took off the taxes, — all except the tax on tea. They left the tax on tea just to show that they still claimed the right to tax the people.

On what was the tax left? Why?

235. Now what do you suppose the people did? Why, they did not import any tea. Then the great India Tea Company of London sent out ship-loads of tea on its own account, thinking the people would want the tea so much that they would be glad to pay the small duty, — only threepence a pound.

Tell about the progress of the tea controversy.

236. But the patriots were not to be tricked in this way. It was the *principle* of the tax they would not submit to. Hence they would not let the tea-ships land, but sent them back.

What action did the people take?

237. At Boston three ships full of tea arrived. The British authorities were too strong for the people to force the ships to leave; so after dark, one night, a party of men, disguised as Indians,

Tell of the Boston "tea-party."

went on board, broke open the tea-chests, and pitched the tea overboard into the harbor. This was in December, 1773.

How did England retaliate? What was the effect of this?

238. As soon as the British government heard of this, it determined to punish Boston by forbidding *any* kind of goods to be landed there. This caused great distress in Boston, but like other unjust laws, it did more harm than good. It showed the country how base the British rulers were, and united the people against them.

What did the colonists now think of? Tell about the Continental Congress.

239. It was such experiences as these that first made the colonists think of armed resistance. But before acting they resolved to consult together. In September, 1774, delegates — that is, chosen spokesmen — from the colonies met at Philadelphia. This was what is called the first Continental Congress. The Congress made a "Declaration of Rights," and sent a petition to the king and to Parliament.

What did the patriots at last see?

240. Even then, if the English government had been wise, the trouble might all have been settled. But it seemed as though Providence had made the British rulers blind. They were resolved to *force* the colonies into submission. Then, at last, the patriots saw that they must fight.

XIII. CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

OPERATIONS AROUND BOSTON

241. The war of the Revolution began in Massachusetts. The first outbreak was in 1775, just ten years after the passage of the Stamp Act.

Where did the war begin, and when?

242. In the spring of that year Boston was occupied by two or three thousand British soldiers, who had been sent there to overawe the patriots. General Gage, whom the king had made governor of Massachusetts, was at their head.

Who held Boston?

243. In the mean time the people had not been idle. When they saw that the king was bent on forcing them to obey his unjust laws, they began to make serious preparations for war. They provided themselves with guns and powder and ball, and they formed military companies, to be ready at a minute's warning. This is the reason why these companies were called "minute-men." A committee of safety, consisting of the wisest and best men of the patriots, took the lead in all these preparations.

What preparations for war were the people making? Who took the lead?

LEXINGTON

Tell how the first battle happened.

244. The first fight of the war was the battle of Lexington. It happened in this way: General Gage sent some troops to destroy a lot of military stores which were at Concord. The patriots, hearing of this, called out the minute-men.

Give the story of the march on Concord.

245. On the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, the British troops reached Lexington on their way to Concord. Here they met a small party of Americans and killed several of them. They then went on towards Concord and destroyed the military stores at that place.

Give an account of the battle, of the retreat of the British, and of their pursuit by the Americans.

246. While the British were about this business the militia began to muster in force from the surrounding country, and they attacked the enemy at Concord Bridge. The red-coats were so severely worsted that they retreated towards Boston. The Americans followed; and it was a long running fight, in which two hundred of the British were killed or wounded.

BUNKER HILL

What was the effect of the news of Lexington?

247. The news of the fight at Lexington set the whole country in a blaze. Twenty thousand patriots surrounded the British army in Boston.

248. The first important action was the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Bunker Hill and

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

Find Boston on the map.

Find Charlestown.

What river is between them?

Where is Breeds Hill?

Where is Bunker Hill?

Remember that the battle was fought, not on Bunker Hill, but on Breeds Hill.

Breeds Hill, where the fight really took place, are on a neck of land opposite Boston. A part of the American army occupied the place, and erected a fort. The British officer sent over a force in boats from Boston to take this fort. The result was the battle of Bunker Hill, of which this is a map.

Name the first important action. Tell how the fight happened.

What can you say of the battle and its influence?

249. It was a very hard fight. The British won the day because they were stronger in number, and the Americans lacked ammunition. But the result was as good as a victory for the patriots, because it thoroughly aroused the whole country.

WASHINGTON CHOSEN COMMANDER

What important meeting had taken place?

250. A little while before the battle of Bunker Hill, the Continental Congress, which consisted of representatives from all the Colonies, had met again. This Congress was really the *government* of the United Colonies, as they were called.

What did Congress do? When and where did Washington take command?

251. Congress voted to raise an army of twenty thousand men, and it chose George Washington as commander-in-chief of the American army. Washington went to Cambridge, near Boston, and there took command of the forces, just two weeks after the battle of Bunker Hill. The great elm under which he took command is still standing.

What is said of the American army? What was Washington's plan?

252. The American army was made up of brave, patriotic men, who were determined to fight for their country. But most of them were ignorant of war, and they were very poorly supplied with many things needed, especially powder. Hence Washington thought it was best to begin by teach-

ing them the art of war. Some people, wise in their own conceit, said he ought to rush right on the British in Boston; but he knew better.

253. Washington hemmed in the British so closely in Boston during the winter, that they came near starving, and were forced to ask Washington to let them leave Boston. To this Washington consented. Then the British force sailed away to Halifax, and the Americans marched into Boston, — to the great joy of the people.

What did Washington do? Tell about Howe's leaving Boston.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON

254. While the British were still occupying Boston, Howe sent a force in ships to attack Charleston, in South Carolina. But Washington found out his plan, and sent General Lee to meet him.

To what point did Howe now send troops?

255. When the British fleet arrived off Charleston, it was found that the ships could not get into the harbor on account of a strong fort which the patriots had built of earth and palmetto-logs. Then a tremendous bombardment of the fort was begun. The balls buried themselves in the soft palmetto-wood, and did little harm. On the other hand, the shot from the fort swept the decks of the British ships and played fearful havoc.

What hindered the British ships from getting in? Tell about the bombardment.

Repeat the story of Jasper.

256. A brave young sergeant named Jasper distinguished himself very much during this fight. One of the enemy's shot cut down the flag-staff from which the colors of the patriots floated proudly. Jasper leaped over the breastwork, amid a storm of bullets, seized the flag, and, fastening it to a ramrod, placed it once more on the fort.

Give the result of the fight.

257. The British continued the fight the whole day. A large number of their men were wounded, and many of their ships were disabled; but they could not take the fort. So they sailed away.

WASHINGTON MOVES TO NEW YORK

Where did Washington now resolve to go?

258. Soon after the British evacuated Boston, Washington, who did not know they were going to Halifax, but feared that they might attack New York City, determined at once to move his own army to that place.

Give an account of his going.

259. Washington left men enough to see that the British should not take Boston again, and then he moved most of his army to New York. He began to arrange the defenses of that city; that is, to build forts near the city and on Long Island and up the Hudson River.

260. The opening campaign of the war — which we may call the campaign in Massachusetts — had been successful for the Americans. Now see if you can remember its principal events:

For which side was the first campaign a success?

Name four events.

1. Battle of Lexington in April, 1775.
2. Battle of Bunker Hill in June, 1775.
3. Washington takes command of the army in July and besieges the British all winter.
4. Evacuation of Boston by the British, in March, 1776.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

261. Very soon after Washington reached New York an event took place that was far more important than any battle. This was the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

What great event now took place?

262. Why do we every year celebrate the 4th of July? It is because on that day this country became a NATION: it threw off the shackles of colonial dependence.

263. The Declaration of Independence was put forth by the Continental Congress, which, as you have already learned, was the real government of our country at that time. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, who was a member of Congress,

Who put forth the Declaration? Who wrote it? When was it adopted?

and who was afterwards President of the United States. The Declaration was adopted on the 4th of July, 1776.

Tell what took place when the Declaration was announced.

264. The Continental Congress was at this time assembled at Philadelphia. When it was announced that the Declaration had really been adopted, the old bellman, in the tower of Independence Hall, grasped the tongue of the great bell and hurled it forward and backward a hundred times, its voice proclaiming "liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." The patriots answered with bonfires and cannon.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK

Where were Washington and his army? Where and when did the British land?

265. You remember that Washington moved his army to New York after the British left Boston. The British now determined to attack New York. In the month of August, 1776, they landed on Long Island. There was a large army of British regulars besides some troops called Hessians, whom the English king had hired to fight against America.

Where were the American intrenchments?

266. The Americans had thrown up intrenchments on Long Island, where Brooklyn now stands. The British advanced and attacked the

Americans, who were beaten in the battle. Some say the Americans did not manage very well; but at any rate the enemy was far stronger in numbers.

Tell about the battle.

267. Washington, who had crossed from New York during the battle, saw with grief that the field was lost. The Americans got back to their fort on Brooklyn Heights, and defended themselves there till the third night. Then Washington very wisely withdrew the army in boats over to New York. There was a thick fog, and the boats were rowed with muffled oars.

What of Washington? Give an account of the retreat.

268. In New York City, Washington did not feel strong enough to risk a battle. He therefore retreated up the island, and the British succeeded in capturing Fort Washington, which was a very heavy loss to the patriots. There was nothing left for them but to retreat through New Jersey, and get behind the Delaware River.

Could Washington hold New York? What next took place?

THE RETREAT THROUGH NEW JERSEY

269. The patriot army was now thinned in numbers, and greatly discouraged. The British pursued them, so the Americans had to retreat through New Jersey. They were ragged and barefooted, and many a soldier, as he trudged along, left the bloody prints of his feet on the ground.

Did the British pursue? Speak of the sufferings of the patriots.

Tell about the retreat. Behind what river did Washington retire? Could the British cross?

270. Washington conducted the retreat with wonderful skill. The enemy were not able to catch up with him. In this way he got down to the Delaware River, which he crossed into Pennsylvania. As he took care to secure all the boats, the British could not cross when they got there. So Lord Cornwallis, the English general, resolved to wait till the Delaware should be frozen over.

SURPRISE OF THE HESSIANS AT TRENTON

THE VICTORY AT TRENTON

Did the British cross the Delaware?

271. Very soon after this, Washington gave the British a blow that made them think of something else than crossing the Delaware.

272. On the night of Christmas, 1776, Washington with a picked force crossed that river and suddenly fell upon a large body of Hessians at Trenton. They had been carousing during Christmas night, and were completely surprised when they discovered that they were prisoners.

When did Washington cross the river? Why were the Hessians surprised?

273. A few days after this, Washington defeated another body of the British at Princeton. Now the tables were completely turned. The enemy had to fall back and give up nearly the whole of New Jersey.

Where did the Americans win another victory?

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN

274. The object of the campaign of 1777 was the capture of Philadelphia by the British.

What was the object of the campaign of 1777?

275. The British general put his troops on board ships, and sailed to Chesapeake Bay. Washington marched his army down into Pennsylvania, and the two forces met at Brandywine Creek. Here the Americans were defeated (September 11), and the British took Philadelphia.

Where did the British go? Washington? State the result of the battle of the Brandywine.

276. In fact, all the operations in Pennsylvania turned out badly for the Americans. At the end of that year, 1777, they took up their winter quarters at Valley Forge.

Where did the Americans go into winter quarters?

What is said of times at Valley Forge?

277. Those were dark days for the patriot army, — the darkest of the war. The soldiers were miserably fed, and not half clothed. Many of them had no blankets or shoes. They had to keep themselves as warm as they could in their little huts or around the scanty camp-fires.

BURGOYNE'S CAMPAIGN

Where were great events happening meanwhile?

278. While Washington was engaged with the British in Pennsylvania, events of great importance were happening in the northern part of New York.

Who led the British army from Canada? What was the British plan?

279. In the spring of 1777, General Burgoyne, a famous English officer, set out from Canada with a splendid army. He was to go to Albany by way of Lake Champlain. At Albany he was to be joined by another British force, which was to march up from New York City to meet him. This was a grand plan of the British to cut the "rebellion" in two, — separating New England from the rest of the country.

What fort in New York did the British reach? Who resisted the advance?

280. The British army, after much trouble, got as far south as Fort Edward on the Hudson River. The advance of the enemy had been skillfully resisted by the brave American General Schuyler.

Soon afterwards the command of the American army was assigned to General Gates.

Who was made commander?

281. While Burgoyne was at Fort Edward, he heard that the Americans had a large amount of stores at Bennington. He sent a force to seize them, which was met by Major Stark.

Tell about the expedition to Bennington.

282. The British met a terrible defeat, and several hundred of them were taken. It is told that in the fight Major Stark animated his soldiers by exclaiming, "See there, men! there are the red-coats! before night they are ours, or Mollie Stark's a widow!"

What was the result? Tell the story of Stark.

283. The main body of the Americans was at this time near the town of Stillwater, on the Hudson. Burgoyne advanced with his army and began the attack. Two severe battles took place at Bemis Heights, — the first on the 19th of September, the second on the 7th of October, 1777. The British lost very heavily.

Where was the American army? Where and when were two hard battles fought?

284. Burgoyne now retreated to Saratoga. He would have been very glad to escape to Canada. But the American army hemmed the British in. The result was a great victory. Burgoyne, with his army of six thousand men, surrendered to General Gates, October 17, 1777.

Where did Burgoyne retreat? Tell about the surrender.

What effect did this victory have on Washington's men?

285. The news of the victory in the North greatly cheered the hearts of Washington and his suffering men at Valley Forge. When the despatch came with the good tidings, he fell upon his knees, clasped his hands, and poured out his thanksgiving to the Almighty.

THE FRENCH AID AMERICA

What cheering thing happened in 1778? Who arranged this?

286. The next spring (1778) a very cheering thing happened for America. The king of France agreed to help the Americans with ships and soldiers and money. This was arranged by Benjamin Franklin, who had been sent over to ask the aid of the French.

ENGLAND ASKS FOR PEACE

What did the British now do?

287. When the British rulers heard of the surrender of Burgoyne and what the French were going to do, they grew very anxious for peace. They sent over persons called commissioners, to say to the Americans that they would give up all claim to tax them, and allow them to send representatives to Parliament.

Why did not Congress heed the offer?

288. Congress refused to listen to the proposal. The offer had come too late.

THE SCENE SHIFTS

289. The French were as good as their word. They immediately fitted out a large fleet with several thousand troops, and sent them over to help the Americans in the summer of 1778. The English were now afraid that the French ships would come up the Delaware River, and shut them up in Philadelphia. Hence the British commander began to march his army to New York.

Did the French keep their promise? What did the English fear? What did they do?

290. Washington, with his troops, forsook his log-huts at Valley Forge, and pursued. There was a fight at Monmouth, in which the Americans were the victors. But the British succeeded in reaching New York. The American army now encamped at White Plains, near New York City.

Where did a fight take place, and what was the result? Where did the armies now settle down?

291. Soon afterwards the French fleet arrived; but it did nothing that season, and at the end of the year it sailed for the West Indies.

What of the French fleet?

THE MASSACRE OF WYOMING

292. Nothing else that you need to remember happened during the year 1778, except what is called the Massacre of Wyoming. This was a beautiful valley in Pennsylvania.

What massacre is now spoken of?

Tell about it.

293. A large party of Tories (as the American royalists were called) were angry because many of the men of Wyoming had gone to help Washington. They joined with them a number of Indians, and attacked the peaceful inhabitants. All but sixty out of four hundred men were massacred. The women and children were scalped, and the houses and barns and crops were burned, leaving the beautiful vale a scene of utter desolation.

How did Washington avenge this deed?

294. Washington punished the Indians severely. A short time afterwards he sent a force that attacked and defeated the savages in Pennsylvania and Western New York, and burned forty of their villages.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH

Where was the war carried on after 1779? Tell of two successes of the British.

295. From the year 1779 the war was carried on almost entirely in the South. At first the British were the most successful. They took the city of Savannah, and overran the whole of Georgia. Charleston surrendered next, May, 1780. Then they had control of South Carolina.

Tell about Marion and Sumter.

296. Yet the British did not have everything their own way. A number of dashing leaders arose, like Marion and Sumter and Lee, who, by

their rapid and brilliant movements, annoyed the British terribly. With small bands of daring spirits, they would dash suddenly on detachments of the enemy, and cut them off.

297. During the summer of 1780, Congress sent an army to South Carolina, under General Gates. A great battle took place at Camden, August 16. Here the Americans were very badly defeated, losing about two thousand men. Gates retreated rapidly into North Carolina. Soon afterwards, General Greene was put in command of the Southern army.

When was an army sent South? Tell about the battle of Camden. Who succeeded Gates?

298. In 1781 the Americans began to have some success at the South. The first success was at Cowpens, South Carolina, where an American detachment under Morgan defeated a British force led by the terrible Tarleton. The next action was at Guilford Court House, North Carolina. The losses in this fight were about equal.

Where and when was the first success? What of the next action?

299. The greatest battle in the South was at Eutaw Springs, South Carolina. The British lost eleven hundred men. In the mean time the enterprising troopers, Marion, Sumter, and Lee, captured various posts held by the enemy.

Where was the greatest battle?

Where did the British now go?

300. The British now began to see that they could not conquer the South. They therefore retired to their stronghold at Charleston, and there they remained till the close of the war.

THE TREASON OF ARNOLD

301. We are now to read a dark page in our history, — the treason of BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Give an account of Arnold.

302. Arnold was an American general, and had distinguished himself for his bravery in many of the early battles of the Revolution. But his great services were not well rewarded, inferior men were promoted over him, till finally in a spirit of revenge he resolved to betray his country.

What plan did he form?

303. Arnold knew that West Point, a strong fortress on the Hudson, was so important a point that the British were anxious to gain possession of it. He therefore asked Washington for the command of that post, and Washington intrusted it to him.

How did he try to carry out his plan?

304. He then signified to the British his willingness to give up the fort, and Major André, a young British officer, was sent up from New York by General Clinton to make a bargain with him. It was agreed that Arnold should put the British

in possession of the fort, and that they should give him in return fifty thousand dollars and a general's command.

305. André set out to return to New York City. On the way he was stopped by three militia soldiers. Thinking that they sided with the English, he told them he was a British officer. They then seized him and carried him off a prisoner.

Tell how the plot was discovered.

306. André was soon afterwards hanged as a spy. But the great traitor, Arnold, escaped to the English at New York City, and was soon afterwards fighting against his countrymen.

What became of André? Of Arnold?

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN

307. We now come to the last battle of the war. It was fought at Yorktown, in Virginia.

308. In the summer of 1781, Cornwallis was at Yorktown with eight thousand troops. Washington was near New York City, preparing to attack that place, still held by Clinton. But he suddenly changed his plan and marched quickly to Yorktown, reaching there at the end of September. He was joined by a large number of French troops that had just arrived in the Chesapeake, in a fleet commanded by Count De Grasse.

Where were the two main armies in the summer of 1781? What change of plan did Washington make? By whom was he joined?

Tell about the siege. What was the date of Cornwallis's surrender?

309. The allied French and American armies now laid siege to Yorktown. You will see on the map the British works, and the parallels of the Americans; you will see where the headquarters of Washington were and the headquarters of Rochambeau, the chief commander of the French troops; you will observe, also, the French men-of-war on the York River to prevent the British from getting away by water. Cornwallis finally saw that his situation was hopeless, and so on the 19th of October, 1781, he surrendered.

MAP OF THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN

THE CLOSE OF THE WAR

What was the effect of this victory?

310. This splendid success really closed the war. The British saw that the Americans could not be conquered. Then they began to speak about stopping the fighting.

311. More than a year was spent in arranging a treaty of peace, between commissioners of the two countries. The treaty was signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, and Great Britain acknowledged the United States as an independent nation.

What was done the next year? When was the treaty signed?

WASHINGTON'S VIRGINIA HOME

312. Before the end of the year the last hostile ship had left our shores; the patriot soldiers of the Revolution returned to their homes, and Washington retired to his farm at Mount Vernon.

State what happened before the end of the year.

THE CONSTITUTION

What was the state of the country at the close of the war?

313. The war of the Revolution left our country terribly exhausted. Thousands had been killed, and the land was filled with widows and orphans. All the arts of peace had been stopped during the war and our country was deeply in debt.

What was the worst evil of all? Was the confederation a *real* union?

314. But the worst thing of all was that our country had no regular government. Congress had managed matters during the war, and the states had bound themselves by an agreement called Articles of Confederation. But it was not a real *union* of the states. "We are," said Washington, "one nation to-day, and thirteen to-morrow, — who will treat with us on these terms?"

What step was taken? Where did the convention meet? What was their plan called?

315. The wise and good men of the country, seeing these evils, called a convention of delegates from each of the states to make a more perfect union. The delegates assembled at Philadelphia in 1787, and finally agreed upon a plan of government. This plan was named The Constitution.

Tell about its adoption. When did it go into effect?

316. The Constitution had to be adopted by two thirds of the states before it could become the law of the land. During the next year eleven out of the thirteen states agreed to it. It was to go into effect on the 4th of March, 1789.

THE PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION

When fought	Where fought	Commanders		Army successful
		American	British	
1775	Lexington, Mass.,	Parker,	Smith and Pitcairn,	American.
	Ticonderoga, N.Y.,	Allen,	De Laplace,	American.
	Bunker Hill, Mass.,	Prescott,	Howe and Clinton,	British.
	Quebec, Can.,	Montgomery,	Clinton,	British.
1776	Fort Moultrie, S.C.,	Moultrie,	Clinton and Sir Peter Parker,	American.
	Long Island, N.Y.,	Putnam,	Howe and Clinton,	British.
	White Plains, N.Y.,	McDougall,	Howe,	British.
	Fort Washington, N.Y.,	Magaw,	Howe,	British.
	Trenton, N.J.,	Washington,	Rahl,	American.
1777	Princeton, N.J.,	Washington,	Mawhood,	American.
	Ticonderoga, N.Y.,	St. Clair,	Burgoyne,	British.
	Fort Schuyler, N.Y.,		St. Leger,	American.
	Bennington, Vt.,	Stark,	Baum,	American.
	Bennington, Vt.,	Warner,	Breyman,	American.
	Brandywine, Pa.,	Washington,	Howe,	British.
	Bemis Heights, N.Y.,	Gates,	Burgoyne,	Indecisive.
	Germantown, Pa.,	Washington,	Howe,	British.
	Bemis Heights, N.Y.,	Gates,	Burgoyne,	American.
	Fort Mercer, Pa.,	Col. Greene,	Donop,	American.
1778	Monmouth, N.J.,	Washington,	Clinton,	American.
	Wyoming, Pa.,	Zeb. Butler,	John Butler,	British.
	Rhode Island, R.I.,	Sullivan,	Pigot,	American.
	Cherry Valley, N.Y.,		Brant,	British.
	Savannah, Ga.,	Robert Howe,	Campbell,	British.
1779	Sunbury, Ga.,	Lane,	Prevost,	British.
	Kettle Creek, Pa.,	Pickens,	Boyd,	American.
	Brier Creek, Ga.,	Ash,	Prevost,	British.
	Stono Ferry, S.C.,	Lincoln,		British.
	Stony Point, N.Y.,	Wayne,	Johnson,	American.
	Paulus Hook, N.J.,	Lee,		American.
	Savannah, Ga.,	Lincoln,	Prevost,	British.
1780	Monks Corner, S.C.,		Tarleton,	British.
	Charleston, S.C.,	Lincoln,	Clinton,	British.
	Sanders Creek, S.C.,	Gates,	Cornwallis,	British.
	Fishing Creek, S.C.,	Sumter,	Tarleton,	British.
	Kings Mountain, S.C.,	Campbell,	Ferguson,	American.
1781	Cowpens, S.C.,	Morgan,	Tarleton,	American.
	Guilford C. H., N.C.,	Greene,	Cornwallis,	British.
	Hobkirks Hill, S.C.,	Greene,	Rawdon,	British.
	Ninety-Six, S.C.,	Greene,		British.
	Fort Griswold, Conn.,	Ledyard,	Arnold,	British.
	Eutaw Springs, S.C.,	Greene,	Stewart,	Indecisive.
	Yorktown, Va.,	Washington and De Grasse,	Cornwallis,	American.

WASHINGTON PRESIDING AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1787

XIV. GREAT MEN OF THE REVOLUTION

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Who was the greatest *character* of the war?

317. The greatest *character* of the war of Independence was WASHINGTON. This means that he was great in every way, not only as a soldier, but as a statesman and a man.

Where was he born? His early experience. When did Congress choose him as commander?

318. Washington was born in Virginia, not far from the city now bearing his name. You have already learned something of his early history, and how he took part in the disastrous campaign of Braddock. Even then, as a young man, he was marked for his self-reliance, courage, and love of the right. When the Revolution broke out, and Congress was looking for a man to lead its armies, it was upon Washington that the choice fell. He was then forty-two years old.

How did Washington compare with other officers?

319. There were, perhaps, in the American army, officers who were more dashing than Washington; but there was none that so united all the qualities which make a great captain. He was sometimes defeated, as at Long Island and on the Brandywine. He was often compelled to retreat

before the enemy, as in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania. But he made the enemy pay dearly for any success.

Give examples of his conduct.

320. Sometimes he would turn upon them (as at Trenton, after his retreat behind the Delaware), and deliver a stunning blow when the enemy least expected it. His march on Yorktown, after outwitting Clinton at New York, was a great stroke of generalship.

What about Washington's firmness?

321. That which more than any thing else in the character of Washington tended towards the success of the Revolution was his firmness in the worst times and places. In the painful retreat through New Jersey, and in the terrible, trying scenes of Valley Forge, he never for a single moment lost courage or faith in the cause he was serving.

Why was he unselfish?

322. Washington was perfectly unselfish because he was truly patriotic. He refused to take any pay whatsoever for his services in the war. He refused to listen when his troops proposed to make him king.

Tell about Washington's religious character.

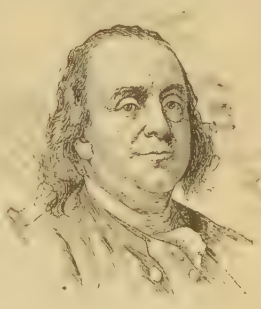
323. The man at whose house he was quartered at Valley Forge said that one day, while walking in the woods, he heard a voice as in supplication.

He drew near, and found Washington in prayer. Such was the character of the man who was called "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

324. Seventy years before the Declaration of Independence, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the greatest *statesman* of the Revolution, was born. His father was a soap and candle maker in Boston. After going to school for a little while, Benjamin helped his father; but he did not like the business, and chose to learn printing with an elder brother.

Who was the greatest *statesman* of the Revolution? What of his youth?



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

325. When about nineteen years old he went to Philadelphia, reaching it on foot, with his pockets stuffed with shirts and stockings, and a loaf of bread under his arm.

Tell about his arrival in Philadelphia.

326. By hard work as a printer, and by studying early and late, Franklin soon became one of the leading men, not only of Pennsylvania, but of America. For many years before the Revolution he was renowned, even in Europe, for his writings

How did he become a leading man?

What did he find out about lightning?

and discoveries in science. By flying a kite during a thunder-storm he brought the lightning down from the clouds. A key was fastened to the string of the kite, and when he saw the spark come from the key he made the discovery that lightning and electricity are the same thing. The great scientists of the day soon recognized the truth and importance of his discovery, and he became honored and respected all over the world.

What was his greatest service?

327. Franklin was one of the greatest patriots of the Revolution. His most valuable service to his country was getting the French to help the colonists. The plain Pennsylvanian was a wonderful favorite at the brilliant capital of France. Court and people were alike charmed with his simple manners, his wisdom, and his remarkable tact. The French king finally agreed to send out ships and troops to America, and these helped greatly in the struggle.

Did he help make the Constitution? What about his "Autobiography"?

328. Franklin was a leader in making the Constitution. Though then eighty years old, his wisdom did much in laying deep the foundations of our government. Franklin wrote his life in a book called his "Autobiography," — a book which every boy should read.

PATRICK HENRY

329. The leading *orator*, who excited the people to rise against the tyranny of Great Britain, was PATRICK HENRY. Henry was a Virginian. In his youth he led a rather wayward life. In after years, however, it was found that he was gifted with wonderful eloquence.

Name the leading *orator* of the Revolution. What of his youth?

PATRICK HENRY

330. This was fully discovered in 1765, when he became a member of the Virginia Legislature. He was the first to offer a resolution against the Stamp Act, on which he made a splendid speech.

When and how was his gift shown?

331. In the midst of the debate he exclaimed, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third" — "Treason!" cried the Speaker. Henry did not falter, but finished his sentence, — "*may profit by their example.* If *this* be treason, make the most of it."

Tell the incident in the debate.

332. From this time, Patrick Henry became the idol of the people of Virginia. His influence was felt throughout the country. He headed the first military movement in Virginia (which was immediately after the battle of Lexington), and

How did the people now look on him? What did he do? To what office was he elected?

drove out the royal governor, Dunmore. Shortly afterwards, Henry was elected the first governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Describe his appearance. What of his abilities?

333. Patrick Henry was nearly six feet high, spare, with a sunburnt, sallow complexion, and a face deeply furrowed. He was a natural orator of the highest order. As a statesman he was distinguished for his boldness, and he did a great work, at the early stage of the Revolution, in rousing the people to the defense of their liberties.

LAFAYETTE

What is said of Lafayette?

334. The brightest example of those noble *volunteers* who came from Europe to fight in the cause of liberty was LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE

335. Born to high rank and a great fortune in France, Lafayette crossed the ocean when he was but nineteen years old to give his sword to America. He had applied to the American agents

in Paris for passage; but they were unable to furnish him with a vessel. "Then," said he, "I will fit out a vessel myself"; and he did so.

Relate the anecdote about the vessel.

336. Lafayette arrived in America in 1777, and was made a major-general. He lived in the military family of Washington, who loved him as a son. His generosity was almost boundless.

When did he reach America? How was he received?

337. Lafayette's most brilliant military operation was when he opposed Lord Cornwallis in Virginia. Afterwards he was present at the siege of Yorktown, and led the storming of the redoubt in the most gallant manner.

What was his most brilliant performance in the war?

338. After the fall of Yorktown, Lafayette returned to his native land. The last time he visited America was in 1824, when he was sixty-seven years old. He was called the guest of the nation, and passed through twenty-four states on a triumphal tour.

Tell about his last visit.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

339. JEFFERSON was the great *political philosopher* of the Revolution. This means that he was the ablest writer about the principles of our government.

What is meant by saying that Jefferson was a political philosopher?

Give some account of him.

340. He was a Virginian, and studied to be a lawyer. He was the best scholar of all the great men of the Revolution. He was a very accomplished man, being a bold horseman, a fine violinist, a brilliant talker, and well versed in many languages.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

What was his greatest public service?

341. The greatest service which Jefferson did his country was in writing the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the famous Continental Congress, and that body appointed him to compose it.

Give a passage from the Declaration. What did Jefferson afterwards become?

342. The Declaration says that "all men are created equal." This is the foundation of democracy, which means *government by the people*. All through the Revolution Jefferson was one of the leading patriots, and he afterwards became President of the United States.

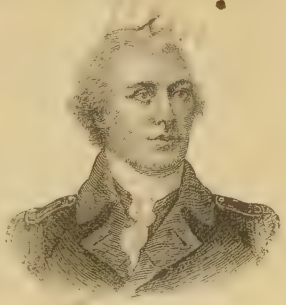
Of what else was Jefferson the author?

343. It will interest the pupil to know that Jefferson was the author of our convenient decimal system of United States money, — the cent, dime, dollar, etc.

NATHANAEL GREENE

344. Next to Washington, the greatest *soldier* of the Revolution was NATHANAEL GREENE. Greene was the son of a Quaker preacher in Rhode Island. He first distinguished himself in the battle of Lexington. Washington soon saw that he was a very fine officer, and promoted him to a high command. He fought under Washington in most of the battles in the North.

Who was the greatest soldier after Washington? When did he first distinguish himself? What did Washington think of him?



NATHANAEL GREENE

345. In the battle of Germantown an amusing thing happened. Major Burnet wore his hair in a cue, which was cut off by a musket-ball. Greene, seeing this, said, "Don't be in haste, Major; just dismount and get that long cue." The Major did so. Just then another shot came whizzing so close to General Greene as to take from his head a large powdered curl. The British were hotly pursuing. "Don't be in haste, General," said Major Burnet; "dismount and get your curl."

Narrate the incident at Germantown.

346. The greatest thing General Greene did in the war was his campaign in the Carolinas. He

What was Greene's greatest campaign?

was several times forced to retreat, but did so with wonderful skill. Then he would swoop back on the British and punish them severely. Thus by his fine generalship the enemy were at last forced to give up the whole South.

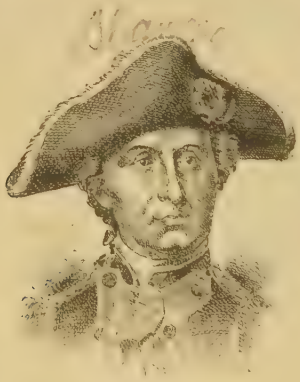
JOHN PAUL JONES

Who was the greatest naval warrior?

347. The greatest *naval warrior* of the Revolution was JOHN PAUL JONES,—the most daring captain that ever trod a deck.

Tell some of Jones's history. The interesting fact about our flag.

348. Jones was a Scotchman, and went to sea when a mere lad. He came to this country about the time of the breaking out of the war. Congress gave him a commission in 1775, and the mast of the ship he was on, the *Alfred*, floated the first stars and stripes ever hoisted on any war vessel.



JOHN PAUL JONES

What of him during the next few years?

349. During the next three or four years, in various vessels, he scoured the high seas, capturing and destroying scores of British ships, and

making descents upon the British coasts, where his name became a terror.

350. The most wonderful exploit of John Paul Jones was his fight with the British ship *Serapis*. The battle took place near the coast of Scotland. Jones's ship was called the *Bon Homme Richard*. The *Serapis* carried heavier cannon than Jones's ship. Jones, however, boldly lashed his vessel to the enemy's side. Then, beneath the pale light of the moon, began a fearful struggle.

Mention his greatest exploit. Where did the fight take place? Tell about the beginning of the battle.

351. The muzzles of the guns touched one another, and the crews fought hand to hand, with musket and cutlass. Thrice both vessels were in flames. After two hours of carnage the British captain asked Jones if he had surrendered. The little commander replied, "I have only begun my part of the fighting."

Repeat what you can of the fight.

352. At length, after the *Serapis* had lost over two hundred men (Jones's loss being even greater), her captain struck his colors. As the American ship was leaking badly, Jones got his crew on board the captured vessel, and the next morning the *Bon Homme Richard* went down. And thus ended the most daring and desperate combat in naval annals.

Tell about the surrender of the British captain. What became of Jones's ship?

OTHER DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS

For what is Gates famous?

353. General GATES is famous for his campaign against Burgoyne in New York, in 1777.

What of Putnam at the beginning of the war? At Bunker Hill?

354. General ISRAEL PUTNAM was one of the *dashing* officers of the Revolution. He was a farmer in Connecticut, and was plowing the field when the news of Lexington came to him. He did not stay even to unyoke his oxen, but, mounting his horse, rode all the way to Boston that same day. Putnam was one of the leading officers at Bunker Hill. As the British advanced, he told his men not to fire until they could see the whites of the enemies' eyes. He was not a *great* general, but he was a very brave one.

ISRAEL PUTNAM

Relate the most notable thing Wayne did.

355. Another officer of great valor was General ANTHONY WAYNE. The most notable thing which he did was the capture of Stony Point, an important stronghold on the Hudson.

Tell of the bold act of Ethan Allen.

356. One of the boldest feats of the early part of the war was accomplished by ETHAN ALLEN. With a small party he got by stratagem inside

of the British fort of Ticonderoga before daybreak. When he ordered the newly-awakened commander to surrender, that officer asked by whose authority. "In the name of the Great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress!" shouted Allen. The fort, with all its cannon, was given up.

ETHAN ALLEN

357. Of the gallant officers who were killed during the war, remember two names in particular, — JOSEPH WARREN, the noble patriot, killed at Bunker Hill; and General MONTGOMERY, who fell in an assault on Quebec.

Name two gallant officers killed during the war.

358. There is one other name which should be cherished by every American. It is that of ROBERT MORRIS. He was not a soldier, but he did a great deal to supply what is called the sinews of war, that is, *money*. Morris managed the finances of the country during the war. It was he that enabled Washington to march and fight by furnishing him with funds and supplies.

Tell about Robert Morris.

XV. A REVIEW LESSON

1. *We have now gone over what period?*

The period of the **American Revolution.**

2. *What was the cause of the Revolution?*

The injustice of Great Britain in **taxing** the American colonies.

3. *Where did the war break out?*

In **Massachusetts.**

4. *Name the early battles and tell the results.*

Battle of **Lexington,** April 19, 1775, American success; **Bunker Hill,** June 17, 1775, the British held the field, but the battle was as good as a victory to the Americans. **Washington** took command in July, besieged the British, and forced them to **evacuate Boston** in March, 1776.

5. *What is the date of the Declaration of Independence?*

July 4, 1776.

6. *Give an account of the campaign in New York.*

It began in August, 1776, with the battle of **Long Island,** in which the British were victorious. Washington was then obliged to give up **New York City**; he retreated up the Hudson, and the British took **Fort Washington.** The whole campaign in New York was a failure for the Americans.

7. *Give an account of the campaign in New Jersey.*

Washington **retreated** through New Jersey, and retired behind the **Delaware** into Pennsylvania. But on Christmas night of 1776 he recrossed the Delaware, captured a large body of the enemy at **Trenton,** and forced the British to go back to the northern part of the state. This campaign was, on the whole, a fine success.

8. *Give an account of the campaign in Pennsylvania.*

In the summer of 1777 the British moved from New York by water to **Pennsylvania.** Washington's army marched overland, and the two met on the **Brandywine.** The Americans were defeated. This enabled the British to take **Philadelphia.** The campaign was unsuccessful for the Americans. The army wintered at **Valley Forge.**

9. *Describe Burgoyne's campaign.*

Burgoyne invaded New York from Canada, but was met by the Americans under General **Schuyler**, and afterwards under **Gates**. Two severe actions were fought near **Saratoga**, and Burgoyne **surrendered** his whole army at Saratoga, October 17, **1777**.

10. *When did the French help the Americans?*

In **1778**, by sending out war vessels and troops.

11. *What was the effect of this?*

The British gave up **Philadelphia** and retreated to **New York**. Washington followed them, fighting one indecisive action at **Monmouth**, and then took position at **White Plains**, N. Y. Nothing important took place between the two armies in New York after this.

12. *To what place was the war now shifted?*

To the **South**.

13. *Give an account of the campaign in the South.*

The British sent a large force to the South at the end of 1779. They captured **Savannah** and **Charleston**, and overran all **Georgia** and **South Carolina**. An army was sent down there under General **Gates**, in 1780, but the British were the most successful. General **Greene** then took command. He had often to retreat, but he managed very well, and finally cooped the British up in Charleston, where they stayed till the end of the war.

14. *What was the final event of the war?*

The siege of **Yorktown**, Virginia.

15. *Tell about it.*

Lord **Cornwallis** was with an army at Yorktown. **Washington** moved rapidly from New York to that place. He was joined by a French force under **Rochambeau** and a French fleet under **Count de Grasse**. They besieged the British, and Cornwallis **surrendered** his whole army, October 19, **1781**.

16. *What took place the next year?*

Negotiations for peace.

17. *When was the treaty of peace signed?*

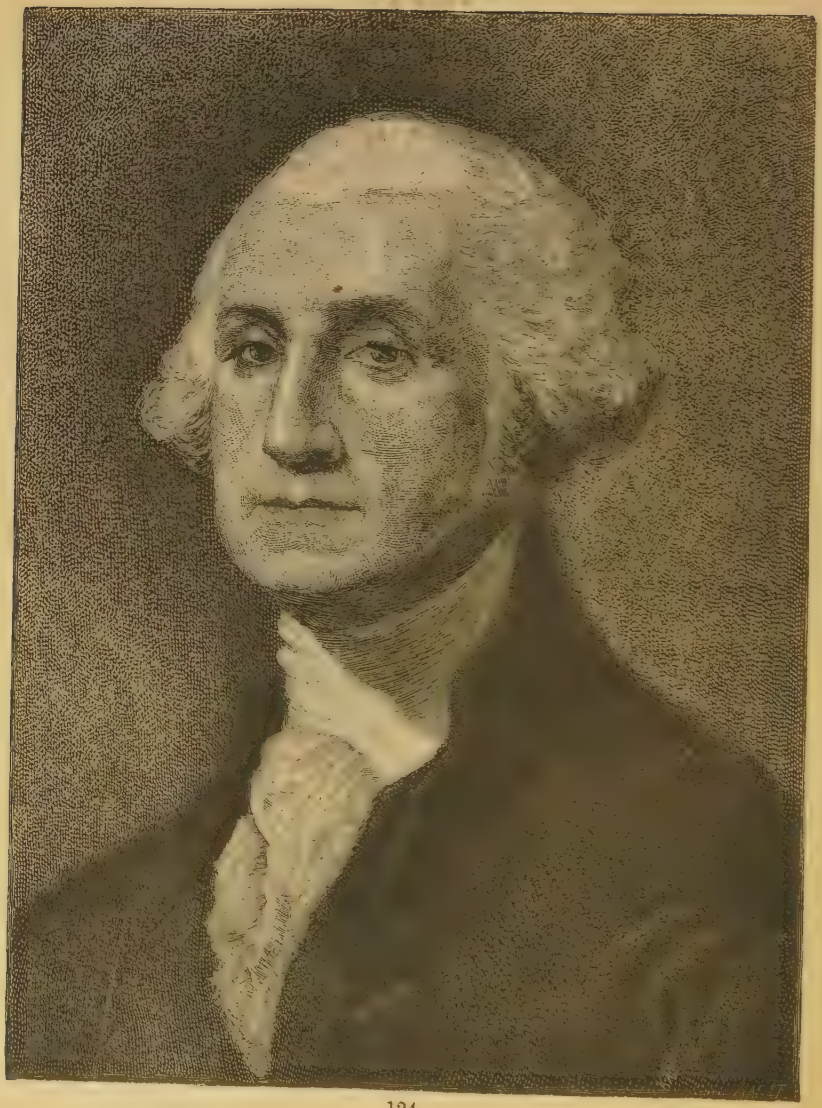
September 3, **1783**.

18. *What was our government called at this time?*

The **Confederation**.

19. *When did the United States under the Constitution begin?*

March 4, **1789**.



PART III

THE UNITED STATES

XVI. THE TIMES OF WASHINGTON

When does the history of the United States begin?

359. With the founding of the government under the Constitution begins the history of our country as the UNITED STATES.

Name the three periods of our country's history.

360. You will remember that our country was, first of all, under the rule of England, and consisted of *British colonies*. Then, that the colonies rebelled (1775), and declared their *independence* (1776). Finally, that the *Constitution* was made, and the Union was established, 1789.

When and where was Washington inaugurated?

361. Washington was the first President of the United States. He was inaugurated, that is, he began to be President, April 30, 1789. The capital of the Union was at this time New York, and there Washington swore to support the Constitution.

How many branches of the government are there? What is the executive branch? The legislative? The judicial?

362. As you advance in your studies, you will be able to understand better about the government of our country. For the present, try to remember that the United States government consists of three branches: —

1. The *executive* branch, — that is, the President, who *executes* the laws.

2. The *legislative* branch, — which is Congress, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives: this is the law-*making* power.

3. The *judicial* branch, — which consists of the Supreme Court, and district courts whose duty it is to *interpret* the law.

Tell how the government began under Washington.

363. Now, under President Washington, our government was put into operation very much as it is now, — that is, Congress, composed of representatives, elected by the people and chosen by the states, met to make laws; and Washington, with his assistants (called his Cabinet), began to carry these laws into effect.

What was the great trouble?

364. There were many difficulties in starting the government. One great trouble was that the country was very deeply in debt.

What is said of Hamilton?

365. One of the great men of Washington's Cabinet was ALEXANDER HAMILTON. He was Sec-

retary of the Treasury. He proposed a plan which Congress adopted, and by which the heavy debts of the Revolutionary war were paid, and money was raised for carrying on the government.

366. There were several other difficulties which had to be met, — difficulties about taxes, and, on the western frontier, troubles with the Indians, and disputes with England and France. But during Washington's term of office these things were all settled.

Name some other difficulties. Were they all settled?

JOHN ADAMS

367. The time for which a President is elected is four years; but after this he may be chosen for a second term. Washington was reëlected; hence he was President for eight years.

How long was Washington President?

368. The people would have been very glad to elect Washington for a third term; but he would not consent. He retired to his home at Mount Vernon, where he died December 14, 1799.

Where and when did he die?

369. The Second President of the United States was John Adams, who served one term, from 1797–1801.

Who was the second President?

Tell about the number of states then. The territory they filled.

370. In Washington's time there were but fifteen states, — the old thirteen, together with Vermont, admitted into the Union in 1791, and Kentucky in 1792. These filled hardly more than the narrow strip along the Atlantic seacoast, east of the Alleghanies; whereas our country now stretches across the continent.

Compare the number of people then and now.

371. The population of the United States in Washington's time was only about four millions. This was not more than one sixteenth as many people as now inhabit our broad Union.

What two great means of travel were lacking? What other matters were in their infancy?

372. In Washington's time there was not a steamboat on any American waters. There was not a railroad or telegraph on any part of the continent. The commerce of the United States was very small. The great mines of coal, iron, and copper, were not worked. Petroleum had not been discovered. No cotton was raised.

373. In fact, the United States was a young nation setting up for itself in the world, — not with a very large capital of either money or experience, but rich in courage, energy, and virtue, and with a vast landed estate on which to work out its future.

XVII. THE GREAT WEST

BOONE AND KENTUCKY

374. The story of the pioneers who settled the great West is one of the most interesting and romantic chapters in the history of our country. The first three settlements beyond the Alleghany Mountains were made in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio. (See map, following page 160.) It was from these places that population gradually spread, and settled the whole West.

Where were the first settlements made in the West?

375. The first pioneer who began a settlement in this wilderness was DANIEL BOONE. Being fond of a wild, free life, Boone left his home about six years before the American Revolution began, and with a few companions threaded his way to the country south of the Ohio River.

Who was the earliest pioneer? What can you tell about Boone?

376. Standing on the banks of that stream, he looked abroad over a vast landscape of stream, wood, and hill. Over its face roamed great herds of buffalo. It was the home of many tribes of savage Indians; but for these Boone was well prepared, being himself a mighty hunter. He

Give a description of the country he saw.

wore a cap of fur and a buckskin dress and was armed with hunting-knife and rifle.

Tell about his adventures.

377. Boone had many daring adventures and hair-breadth escapes among the savages. He was several times captured, but he always managed to get away. His companions were not so fortunate, for three of them were killed by the Indians and one fell a prey to wolves; till Boone and his brother were left alone. They built themselves a cabin of poles and bark, and stayed there hunting and fishing and surveying the broad country.

When and where did they settle down?

378. After two or three years of this wild life they returned home to bring out their wives and children, and were joined by several other families. In 1775 (the year of the battle of Lexington), they settled in Kentucky at a place which they called Boonesboro.

DANIEL BOONE

Relate Boone's adventure with the Indians.

379. Two or three years after this, Boone was captured by the Indians. They took a great fancy to him and treated him kindly, but he made his escape, and after traveling 160 miles in four days rejoined his family.

380. The settlements at first suffered greatly from the Indians, who were very hostile. Many dreadful deeds were done in early times. The name Kentucky means, in Indian, "the dark and bloody ground," and such indeed it was in the times of Boone.

What of the Indians? What is the meaning of the word Kentucky?

EARLY SETTLERS IN KENTUCKY

381. You must not think that Kentucky was a *state* at this time, for it was then under the government of Virginia. After the war of the Revolution, however, large numbers of people from Virginia and North Carolina went across the mountains into Kentucky, and in 1792 (which was in Washington's administration) it came into the Union as a state.

Was Kentucky then a state? When did it become one?

TENNESSEE

Tennessee belonged to what state? Who settled it, and where?

382. Tennessee at first belonged to North Carolina. It was settled by a colony of people who fled from the ill treatment of the British in the Carolinas, during the war of the Revolution. They found a home on the Cumberland River, near where Nashville now is.

Were other states settled from Tennessee?

383. Tennessee became a state in 1796, and her settlers formed many other states in the great valley of the Mississippi, — in particular, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

OHIO

Who settled Ohio? Tell how they emigrated, and where they settled.

384. Ohio was settled by a company from New England. There were about fifty in the band which was led by Rufus Putnam (a son of General Putnam). In the year 1787 they reached Pittsburg, where they built a boat which they named the *Mayflower*. Launching her on the Ohio these new Pilgrims sailed down stream for five days, and made a settlement at a place which they named Marietta.

What sort of people joined them?

385. Other emigrants from New England soon joined them. They were intelligent, hardy, and

upright people, and Washington took great interest in this first settlement of the Northwest.

386. At this time the woods and prairies of Ohio swarmed with Indians, hostile to the whites. War soon broke out. Several battles took place, in which the Indians were successful. Afterward General Anthony Wayne was put in command.

Tell about the Indians in Ohio. Who was put in command?

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE

387. Little Turtle, who was chief of the Indians, said that the whites had now a leader who never slept, and advised the tribes to make peace. But they would not. In a great battle the savages were defeated by Wayne, who, in 1795, forced them to make a treaty, giving up the whole of Ohio. In the year 1803, Ohio came into the Union.

Tell of Little Turtle; his defeat; the treaty. When was Ohio made a state?

OTHER STATES

388. Thousands of settlers now moved to the West, and Indiana was added to the Union in 1816, Illinois in 1818, Missouri in 1821, Arkansas in 1836, Michigan in 1837, Iowa in 1846, Wisconsin in 1848, and Minnesota in 1858.

What other states were founded?

XVIII. THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND

How long was it before our second war with England?

389. The United States were not much more than twenty years old before they had to go to war with England a second time. This war was called the WAR OF 1812, because it began in that year.

What two nations of Europe were at war? What orders did England and France make in regard to American ships?

390. Now you must try to understand the cause of this contest. For several years before it began, France, headed by the great Napoleon, was at war with England. The United States said that they would not side with either nation, that is, they would be *neutral*. But Napoleon would not have American ships trade with the British. England also was not willing to have American ships trade with the French. Napoleon made an order closing British ports to American vessels, and England did the same with regard to the French ports.

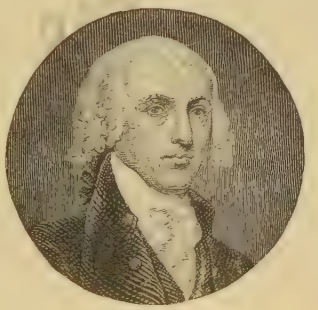
Why did the British begin capturing our ships?

391. England pretended that American vessels were not obeying this order, and so British men-of-war began capturing them. Hundreds of American merchant ships were thus taken.

Tell what was done.

392. Besides this, England said that she had a right to search American vessels to see if they

had on board of them any sailors belonging to Great Britain. On this pretense our ships were searched, and many seamen were taken from them and forced to serve in the British navy. In some cases the sailors taken had been naturalized (that is, adopted as citizens of our country, although born in foreign lands); others were American-born citizens. The English naval officers behaved in a very insolent way.



JAMES MADISON

393. At last the American government would not put up with this high-handed conduct any longer, and in 1812 declared war against England. James Madison was then in office.

When did our government declare war?

RAIDS INTO CANADA

394. The Americans began by making raids into Canada, but these did not amount to much. On the other hand, the British captured Detroit.

What of the raids into Canada?

395. In the second year of the war, General Dearborn, the American commander-in-chief, sent a force which took York (now Toronto). Another

Tell what places the Americans took in 1813.

What of these places afterwards?

force moved against Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara River, and captured it. After a while most of the troops were taken elsewhere. Then the British recaptured Fort George, and made several raids into Northern New York, plundering and burning settlements.

What of sea-fights? Name some of the great sailors.

396. While most of the *land operations* of the years 1812 and 1813 did not turn out well for the Americans, our *navy* performed a number of brilliant exploits. Such gallant sailors as Porter and Decatur and Bainbridge captured many a British war-ship.

Tell the story of Lawrence.

397. Captain Lawrence, in the frigate *Chesapeake*, attacked the British frigate *Shannon* near Boston Harbor. Lawrence was mortally wounded, but his dying order, "Don't give up the ship," became the rallying cry of the American sailors.

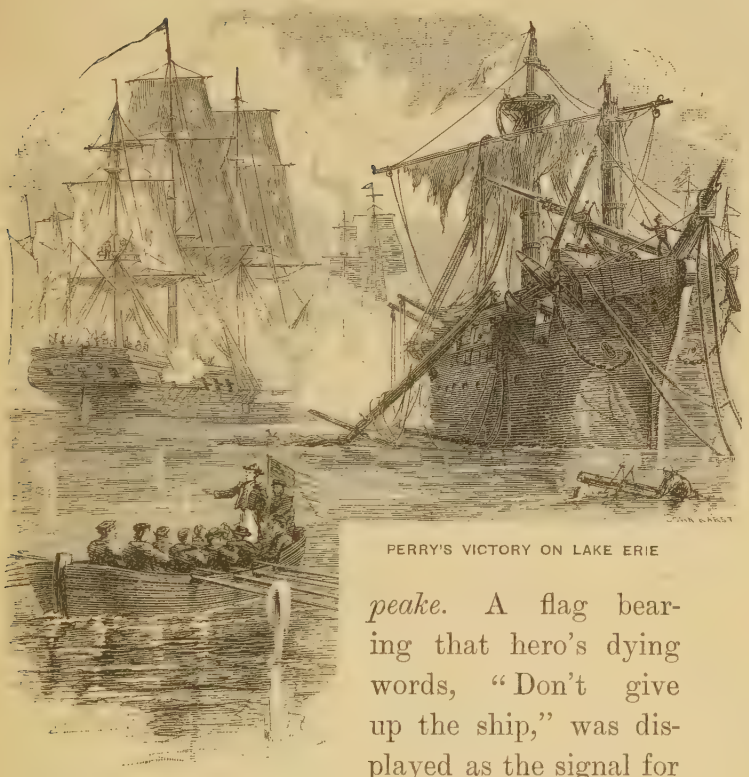
NAVAL OPERATIONS

Which was the grandest victory? What of the two fleets?

398. The grandest naval victory of the war was gained September 10, 1813, by Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. The American fleet consisted of nine vessels, the British of six, but these carried more cannon than our ships.

Name the flag-ship.

399. Perry's flag-ship was the *Lawrence*, named in honor of the brave commander of the *Chesa-*



PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE

peake. A flag bearing that hero's dying words, "Don't give up the ship," was displayed as the signal for action, and the fight began.

400. The British vessels leveled most of their guns at the *Lawrence* which carried the commodore's pennant. For two hours they poured in their broadsides, till her cannon were dismounted, and she lay upon the water almost a wreck

Describe the British fire on the flagship.

What had now to be done? Describe Perry's deed.

401. It was now clear that Perry must make his way to another vessel. — a very dangerous thing to do. Taking his battle-flag with him, he descended into an open boat and made his way to the *Niagara*, under fire of the whole fleet of the enemy.

COMMODORE PERRY

Give an account of Perry's attack and the British surrender.

402. The hearty cheers with which the American sailors greeted Perry's deed were followed by heavy broadsides from their vessels. In fifteen minutes the entire British squadron surrendered, and Perry was able to write his pithy and famous despatch, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

AMERICAN VICTORIES IN CANADA

Mention some American victories in Canada in 1814.

403. In the summer of 1814, the Americans won several victories on the Canadian frontiers. Chippewa and Lundys Lane were the most important. In the latter battle General Winfield Scott, who, at a later time, led the Americans in the Mexican war, greatly distinguished himself.

404. These successes drove the British from the Niagara frontier.

THE BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN

405. In September, 1814, Lake Champlain, in Northern New York, was the scene of another great naval combat.

Where and when was the next naval fight?

406. The American fleet was under Commodore McDonough, the British under Commodore Downie. For more than two hours the hostile squadrons poured their fire into each other. Nearly all the British ships were sunk or taken, and when the action closed there was not a mast standing in either fleet.

PLAN OF THE BATTLE

Who were the commanders? Give an account of the fight.

407. The victory of the Americans was hailed with shouts of joy by thousands of spectators gathered on the shore.

Who rejoiced at the victory?

408. During this battle the British land forces attacked the Americans at Plattsburg, which was near by. They were repulsed, and when the fleet surrendered, the British army beat a hasty retreat, leaving behind their sick and wounded and large quantities of military stores.

Speak of the fight at Plattsburg.

THE BRITISH AT WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

Give an account of the attack on Washington.

409. In August, 1814, a British force marched against Washington, which then had no troops to defend it. They burned the Capitol and other public buildings, and went back to their ships.

Where did the British next go?

410. The British then sailed to the neighborhood of Baltimore, and bombarded Fort McHenry without success. There was also a skirmish near Baltimore, but as the British general, Ross, was killed, the enemy retreated to their ships and sailed away.

What of "The Star-Spangled Banner"?

411. It was at this time that our beautiful national song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," was composed by Francis S. Key.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

Which was the last battle?

412. The last action of the war was the famous battle of New Orleans. A force of twelve thousand of the best English troops under Sir Edward Packenham approached that city, January 8, 1815. It was defeated by General Andrew Jackson, with six thousand militia.

Give an account of it.

413. Jackson had intrenched his men behind a long embankment. As the British lines advanced, they were met by a deadly fire.

414. It was an overwhelming defeat to the British. Their commander fell, and over two thousand of them were killed or wounded. The American loss was only thirteen.

Who was victorious?

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

PEACE

415. The battle of New Orleans was fought after a treaty of peace had been made. The treaty had been signed at Ghent, in Belgium, a fortnight before, but the news had been slow in reaching this country.

Had a treaty of peace already been made?

XIX. GROWTH OF OUR COUNTRY

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI

What was the Louisiana Purchase?

416. In 1803 the United States bought from France a vast territory west of the Mississippi River and extending from Canada on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. This is called the "Louisiana Purchase."

What powers had owned it? Who bought it, and when?

417. The whole country west of the Mississippi had been claimed by Spain, but in the year 1802, Spain gave up her right to France. At this time, Napoleon the Great was ruler of France. He offered to sell Louisiana to the United States for fifteen million dollars. Jefferson, who was President at the time, bought it in 1803.

Name the first state formed from it. The other states afterwards formed from this purchase.

418. The first state formed out of this purchase was Louisiana, which came into the Union in 1812. But this was not all. You will see what a great thing this purchase was for the United States, when you learn that it covered what afterwards became the great states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, besides parts of the states of

Montana, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Colorado, and all of Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

419. Besides this, the purchase of Louisiana gave the United States control of both sides of the Mississippi and of all the great rivers that flow into it. Napoleon said about it: "This strengthens

What other advantage did this give us? What did Napoleon say?

MAP OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will humble her pride." This prophecy came true in the war of 1812, as you have seen.

HAMILTON AND BURR

Whose death caused great feeling?

420. In 1804 a great sensation was made in the country by the death of Alexander Hamilton, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Washington.

What of Aaron Burr? Tell about the duel.

421. Aaron Burr, then Vice-President of the United States, a very talented but bad man, was a rival of Hamilton's. He challenged him to fight a duel, and Hamilton was killed.

What became of Burr?

422. Burr now disappeared from public view, but he afterwards went to the West, where he is said to have been engaged in a conspiracy to separate the Western States from the Eastern. He was arrested and tried for treason, but as he could not be proved guilty, he was set free.

WAR WITH THE BARBARY PIRATES

Where are the Barbary States? What of their pirates?

423. In the northern part of Africa, on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, are the Barbary States, as they are called. For a long time these were the home of pirates, who used to capture vessels on the Mediterranean, and sell their crews into slavery.

What did our government do about it?

424. For a number of years the United States paid these people a certain sum of money every

year so that they would not trouble our ships. But at last the pirates of Tripoli (one of these states) became so insolent that President Jefferson in 1803 sent a naval force under Commodore Preble to punish them.

Tell about the *Philadelphia*.

425. One of the American fleet, the frigate *Philadelphia*, while chasing a small craft of the enemy, ran upon a rock, and was captured.

Give an account of the deed of Decatur. What ended the war?

426. This was a great prize for the pirates, but in February, 1804, Lieutenant Decatur entered the harbor of Tripoli in a small schooner at night, boarded the *Philadelphia*, and burned her. After this, Commodore Preble several times bombarded Tripoli, and finally in 1805 the governor, or bashaw, as he was called, made peace.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT

Tell about the first steamboat. What can you say of Fulton? His steamer on the Seine led to what?

427. The first steamboat in the world began to run on the Hudson River in the year 1807. The steamboat was invented by Robert Fulton, a Pennsylvanian, who was born ten years before the breaking out of the Revolution. He was at first a painter; but he went to Europe, and became interested in the steam-engine. He made a little steamer on the river Seine in France: this was a success as an experiment; so he came to New York

and built what was thought at that time to be quite a large steamboat.

Tell about the trial-trip of the *Clermont*.

428. The name of this boat was the *Clermont*. She made her trial-trip to Albany in thirty-six hours, — a great improvement on the river-sloops, which took a week or more. As she steamed up the river, the people hailed her with great delight.

Was she like our steamers?

429. Of course she was very different from the steamers you now see on our rivers and lakes, or in our great seaports; but when you behold these, remember that, giants though they are, they are merely improvements upon the little *Clermont* of Robert Fulton.

THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE

Tell about the Indians of the Northwest.

430. You remember that General Wayne taught the Indians of the Northwest a severe lesson. But after a while they forgot it. Just before the United States declared war with England in 1812, British agents went among the Indians and stirred them up to break their treaty.

What about Tecumseh and his brother?

431. At the head of the Western Indian tribes was the famous chief Tecumseh, a giant in strength, and noted for his craft and eloquence. He had a brother named "The Prophet."

432. Tecumseh went off to rally the tribes, and the Prophet collected his followers at the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, in what was then called Indiana Territory, where it was supposed no white man could ever be victorious. William H. Harrison, afterwards President of the United States, was governor.

What was Indiana then? Who was governor?

433. Harrison wisely concluded not to wait till Tecumseh had marshaled his tribes; so he pushed forward against the Indian army on the Tippecanoe. He was met by spokesmen of the Indians who said they wanted peace, and would make a treaty the next day.

What did Harrison do? What was the Indian message?

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

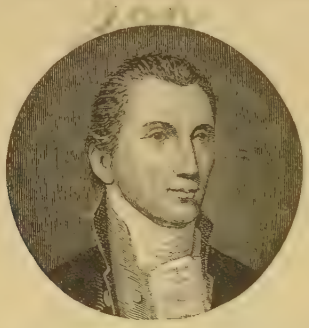
434. That very night the savages, not keeping their word, attacked the Americans. Concealed in the long prairie grass, they shot their deadly rifles into the American camp. But Harrison was prepared for them, and as soon as it was dawn he charged upon them, and routed the Indians with great slaughter. And this was the famous battle of Tippecanoe, fought November 7, 1811.

Give an account of the Indian attack. Tell what Harrison did? What was the date of the battle?

FLORIDA PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES

Who first settled Florida? When was it purchased? When admitted?

435. Florida, as you remember, was taken possession of by the Spaniards soon after the discovery of America. It did not become a part of the United States till 1819, when our government bought it of Spain. James Monroe was then President. Florida was admitted into the Union as a state in 1845.



JAMES MONROE

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER WASHINGTON'S DEATH

436. Let us pause here, and see what had been the growth of our country during the quarter of a century after the death of Washington. This would be from 1799 to 1825.

Who was now President? How many stars were there in our flag? What was our population?

437. John Quincy Adams, the son of John Adams, had just become President. In addition to the states already mentioned Mississippi had be-

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

come a state, in 1817, Alabama in 1819, and Maine in 1820, so that there were now twenty-four stars in our flag. The *four* millions of population had increased to over *twelve* millions.

What of the national prosperity? What made the South rich?

438. Our country was at this time very prosperous. Agriculture and commerce were flourishing. The extensive cultivation of cotton (made profitable since the invention, by Eli Whitney, of a machine called the cotton-gin) had enriched the South.

Tell why Adams favored a tariff. What is a tariff? When was it passed by Congress? Its effect?

439. The North was now beginning to engage largely in manufactures. To encourage these, President Adams was in favor of what is called a *tariff*, which means taxes laid on articles manufactured abroad and brought into this country. Such a tariff was made by Congress in 1828. This enabled the people of the Northeastern States to make great profits out of their manufactures. But the people of the South were much opposed to the tariff, because they were not a manufacturing people, and they naturally wished to buy manufactured goods as cheaply as possible.

What began to be built at this time? Name the great canal.

440. It was about this same time that great works like canals and railroads began to be built. The Erie Canal, which connects Lake Erie with Hudson River, was opened during Adams's administration.

What of the first railroad?

441. Then, too, the first railroad was constructed (at President Adams's own town of Quincy in Massachusetts), — the beginning of the vast network of iron roads now covering our country. The first railroad for carrying passengers was the Baltimore and Ohio, begun in 1829.

DEATH OF JOHN ADAMS AND THOMAS JEFFERSON

What notable coincidence happened in 1826? Tell about these two great men.

442. The fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1826, was made remarkable by the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the second and third Presidents. Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence; Adams, its great supporter in Congress. The last words of Adams were, "Thomas Jefferson still survives"; but Jefferson was already lying dead in his home at Monticello.

JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION

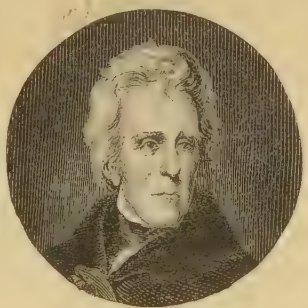
When did Jackson become President? What can you say about him?

443. On the 4th of March, 1829, General Andrew Jackson became President. You have already learnt something about General Jackson, and know that he was the hero of the battle of New Orleans. He was a man of great energy and firmness.

444. The most important matter bearing upon the national welfare that came up in Jackson's

time was what is called "nullification." To understand this, remember what was said about the Southern people's opposing the tariff. Well, in 1832, Congress increased the taxes on foreign goods. South Carolina said that these taxes should not be collected in her harbors. This was called *nullifying*, or making null or useless, the laws of the United States.

What important matter happened in Jackson's administration? Tell what you can about nullification.



ANDREW JACKSON

445. Jackson declared that he would enforce the law, and sent General Scott down to Charleston to see about it. But in the mean time the matter was settled to the satisfaction of the South. Henry Clay had persuaded Congress to pass a law arranging for the gradual lessening of the duties.

What did Jackson say and do? How was the matter settled?

WEBSTER, CLAY, AND CALHOUN

446. Our three greatest orators and statesmen during the first half of the present century were Webster, Clay, and Calhoun.

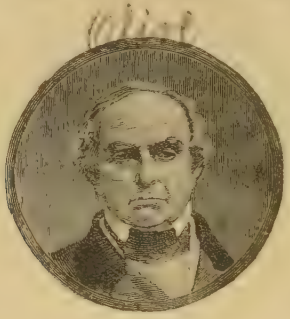
Name three orators and statesmen.

447. DANIEL WEBSTER was born in New Hampshire, in 1782. His father was a humble farmer;

Tell about Webster's early life.

What of him as an orator? What was the date of his death?

but he managed to send his son to college. Daniel afterwards studied law, and in 1812 he was elected to Congress from Massachusetts. He was one of the grandest orators that ever lived. His greatest speeches were made in favor of preserving the Union. He died in 1852.



DANIEL WEBSTER

Give an account of Clay's early life. To what office was he elected? Relate the anecdote of him. What was the date of his death?

448. HENRY CLAY was born in Virginia, but moved early to Kentucky. The little schooling he got was in a log-cabin; but soon his genius showed itself. He was elected to the Senate, and came to have a commanding voice there. When he proposed the "Missouri Compromise" law, which we shall learn about later on, his friends said it would lessen his chances for the presidency. "I would rather be right than be President," was Clay's noble reply. His manners were winning, and no statesman was ever more loved. He died the same year as Webster, in 1852.

HENRY CLAY

449. JOHN C. CALHOUN was born in South Carolina, in 1782. He was the greatest statesman of the South. For forty years he was in public life, and had much influence, especially in the South. He was noted for the keenness of his intellect and the force of his logic. Calhoun was a powerful advocate of the doctrine of the right of a state to secede (that is, to withdraw) from the Union. This made his name disliked in the North; but he was a man of unspotted integrity and sincerity. He died in 1850.

When and where was Calhoun born? What doctrine did he advocate? What effect had this? What was the date of his death?

JOHN C. CALHOUN

450. These three great men were all candidates for the presidency and were all unsuccessful.

INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS

451. From the time of the Spanish conquest, what we now call the state of Texas had been claimed as a part of Mexico. However, many Americans had settled in that region. They did not like the way the Mexican government treated them, so, in 1835, they rose up and declared Texas an independent state.

What had Texas been? What of the American settlers?

Who forced the Mexicans to surrender? What did our government then do?

452. War now broke out. General Houston led the Americans, and in 1836, Santa Anna, the Mexican commander, had to surrender. Then our government acknowledged the independence of Texas. During the administrations of Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler, 1837–1845, the Texan question was the most important issue.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH

Where was the first telegraph?

453. The first telegraph ever built was stretched between Washington and Baltimore, in 1844.

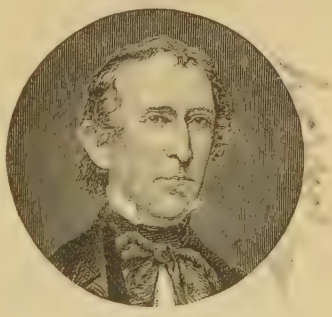
Who invented it? What of the telegraph now?

454. The telegraph was invented by Samuel F. B. Morse, a native of Massachusetts. He constructed an apparatus in 1835 by which he sent despatches a short distance. Congress gave him thirty thousand dollars to try if his invention would work. It was a perfect success, and now there are more than two hundred thousand miles of telegraph in the United States alone. The principal European powers sent gold medals to Morse, and they gave him, besides, eighty thousand dollars as a reward for his service.

THE MEXICAN WAR

455. In 1845, just before the close of Tyler's administration, Texas was admitted into the Union. Henry Clay said this annexation would cause war with Mexico. A war with that country broke out in 1846, which lasted two years, and resulted in the complete success of the United States. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was President during the war with Mexico.

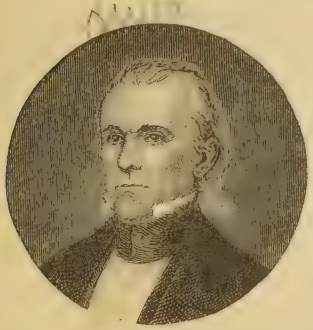
What did Henry Clay say about annexation?



JOHN TYLER

456. There were three reasons for this war: (1) The Mexicans being angry about the annexation abused the Texans. (2) The Southern States were hostile to Mexico because it was a refuge for runaway slaves. (3) The Mexicans were continually disputing about the boundary between their territory and Texas. The United States proposed that a line should be fixed

What were the causes of the war? What did our government propose? Was it accepted? What then?



JAMES K. POLK

by commissioners appointed from each country. This the Mexicans rejected.

State what our government now did. Did this lead to war?

457. In these circumstances, our government, in the spring of 1846, ordered General Taylor, afterwards President of the United States, to advance with a force to the Rio Grande. This immediately led to a conflict. Two actions took place, and General Taylor was victorious in both.

ZACHARY TAYLOR

What did Congress do?

458. When the news of these battles reached the United States, the whole country was excited. Congress declared war, raised an army, and put it under General Scott.

What of Taylor meanwhile?

459. In the mean time, Taylor defeated the Mexican general at Monterey and Buena Vista.

How did Scott begin his campaign?

460. General Scott began his campaign (March, 1847) by capturing Vera Cruz. He then commenced his march towards the Mexican capital.

Where was the first opposition?

461. The first opposition met with was at the rocky pass of Cerro Gordo, where Santa Anna was

intrenched. This position was carried by storm, and the army continued its march up the high table-land of Mexico.

462. Reaching the crest of the Mexican range, the army saw in the distance a magnificent panorama of snow-capped mountain-peaks, while in the beautiful valley below lay the ancient capital of the Montezumas. It was the very scene on which Cortes and his armored Spaniards had gazed more than three hundred years before.

Describe the scene from the crest.

GENERAL SCOTT

463. For the defense of the city, the Mexicans had a number of fortresses and castles, beginning about fifteen miles outside its limits. The first of these strongholds was Churubusco, which was taken by assault. After this there remained the massive citadel of Chapultepec.

How was the city of Mexico protected?

464. After a heavy bombardment, a storming column was thrown forward. With a shout and rush the Americans made their way up the steep

Describe the attack.

rock, and leaped over the intrenchments, sweeping away the Mexicans.

What was the effect of the fall of Chapultepec?

465. Chapultepec had been their main reliance, and when it was taken they lost all hope. Next day, September 14, 1847, the American army entered the city of Mexico.

Of the capture of the city? What were the date and nature of the treaty?

466. The capture of the Mexican capital ended the war. In February of the next year a treaty of peace was made. By this treaty the Mexicans agreed to give up to our government the whole of California, Nevada, and Utah, besides parts of Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. (See map, following page 160.)

THE CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA

What did Fremont hear and do?

467. Just before the breaking out of the Mexican war, Captain John C. Fremont, who was in Oregon, heard that the Mexicans in California were giving trouble to some Americans who had settled there; so he went into California and led the Americans. They defeated the Mexicans in several little engagements, and took some of the California seaports.

What was the result?

468. The result was, that when the war closed, California was part of the territory which the Mexican government gave up to the United States.

120
110
Longitude
PACIFIC OCEAN
BRITI
PROVINCE OF CANADA
Columbia R.
Missouri R.
1889
1889
1890
1880
1857
1876
Platte
Salt Lake
1864
MEXICAN CESSION OF 1848
1850
Colorado R.
MEXICAN CESSION OF 1853 OR GADSDEN PURCHASE
ANNEXED TEXAS
1845
Rio Grande
40
30
43
33
Longitude East from Greenwich
180
Longitude West
160
ASIA
ARCTIC OCEAN
Pt. Barrow
Cape Prince of Wales
Boundary between Alaska and the Russian Empire
BERING SEA
RUSSIAN
1867
Yukon R.
ARCTIC CIRCLE
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
Mt. St. Elias
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
ALASKA
SCALE, ONE-HALF OF LARGE MAP
50
103
Longitude West from Washington
83
63

West from 90 Greenwich 80 70
POSSESSIONS
CANADA
Rainy R.
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
L. ONTARIO
St. Lawrence R.
St. Croix R.
MAINE
1820
MASSACHUSETTS
1788
1790
NORTH WESTERN TERRITORY
CEDED BY MASSACHUSETTS
ORIGINAL
CEDED BY CONNECTICUT, 1796—1800.
OHIO
1803
ILLINOIS
1818
CEDED BY VIRGINIA, 1784
TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES
NORTH WESTERN TERRITORY
1787
1863
1792
SOUTH WEST TERRITORY
CEDED BY NORTH CAROLINA, 1790
1796
CEDED BY SOUTH CAROLINA, 1787
1783
MISSISSIPPI
CEDED BY GEORGIA, 1802
1819
ORIGINAL STATES
1788
1789
1798
IOWA
1846
LOUISIANA
1812
MISSOURI
1821
ARKANSAS
1836
Red R.
Sabine R.
Mississippi R.
Cumberland R.
Savannah R.
St. Mary's R.
CEDED BY SPAIN, 1819
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAHAMA ISLANDS
TROPIC OF CANCER
CUBA
40
30
20
MAP SHOWING THE
TERRITORIAL GROWTH
OF THE
UNITED STATES
The figures under the State names indicate the dates of their admission into the Union; or, in the case of the Original Thirteen States, the date of their ratification of the Constitution.
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500
Longitude West 13 from Washington 3 0 Long. East

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD

469. Very soon after California was given up to the United States, a great discovery took place there. This was the finding of gold in large quantities. The gold was found accidentally on the American River (a branch of the Sacramento).

What great discovery took place in California, and when?

470. When the men began to look farther, they found the precious metal in great abundance. Soon the news spread. From the Eastern States, and in fact from almost all parts of the world, thousands of people flocked to the *El Dorado*, as it was called, or "the land of gold."

What took place when the news spread?

471. The growth of California was wonderful. Soon San Francisco became a great city, and it is now the center of all our commerce with Japan and China. California now produces not only gold in great abundance, but also wheat, wool, and fruits.

MILLARD FILLMORE

What of the growth of California? What does it now produce?

472. California was admitted into the Union as a state in 1850. Millard Fillmore, of New York, was President at this time.

When was it admitted?

THE NEW FAR WEST

What was thought to be the West, formerly? Where is it now?

473. When your parents were *your* age, the West used to be Ohio and Illinois; but every year people moved farther and farther west, and now we have a *new* "Far West" beyond the Mississippi.

When were Kansas and Nebraska settled? When admitted?

474. It was more than forty years ago that Kansas and Nebraska began to be settled. Kansas was admitted into the Union in 1861, and Nebraska in 1867.

What led to the settlement of Nevada?

475. The discovery of silver in Nevada led to the settlement of that country, and in 1864 it came into the Union as a state. The gold and silver of Colorado attracted large numbers there, and it was admitted into the Union in 1876.

Of Oregon?

476. The great rush of people to the Pacific coast soon settled Oregon, and in 1859 it came into the Union as a state.

What can you say of the great plains now?

477. Now the vast plains beyond the Mississippi, which used to be crossed with such toil by the emigrants, with their slow-moving ox-trains, are traversed by the great Pacific railroads, and it is possible to go from New York to San Francisco in seven days!

THE SLAVERY STRUGGLE

478. Almost from the beginning of our government, the subject of slavery gave great trouble in our country. In the old colonial times there were negro slaves in the North as well as in the South. But in the North they were few in number, and gradually they became fewer and fewer.

What subject had always given great trouble?

479. In the South slavery flourished greatly. This was owing to the great demand for negroes to work on the plantations, cultivating tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice.

Why did slavery flourish in the South?

480. About seventy-five years ago, there began to be quite a strong feeling against slavery on the part of many people at the North. This showed itself very strongly in the year 1820, when it was proposed to admit Missouri as a state. The South wanted it to be a slave state; the antislavery people, that is, the people opposed to slavery, desired that it should come in as a free state.

When did the feeling against slavery begin?

481. The matter was finally arranged by a law that was called the "Missouri Compromise." In this it was agreed that slavery should be allowed in Missouri, but forbidden further west in the region north of the northern line of Arkansas.

How was the matter arranged?

When and how was this compromise done away with?

482. Thirty-four years afterwards (in 1854), when it was proposed to make Kansas a territory, those who favored slavery succeeded in having this compromise done away with. Congress passed a law that in Kansas the people themselves should decide whether they would have slaves or not. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was President at this time.

FRANKLIN PIERCE

What took place?

483. Now began a great rush into Kansas of those who opposed and those who favored slavery. There was quite a long "border warfare" there.

What other things made bad feeling?

484. After this there were several things, which you will learn about when you are older, such as the "Fugitive Slave Law" and the "John Brown raid," which stirred up a great deal of bad feeling.

THE ELECTION OF LINCOLN

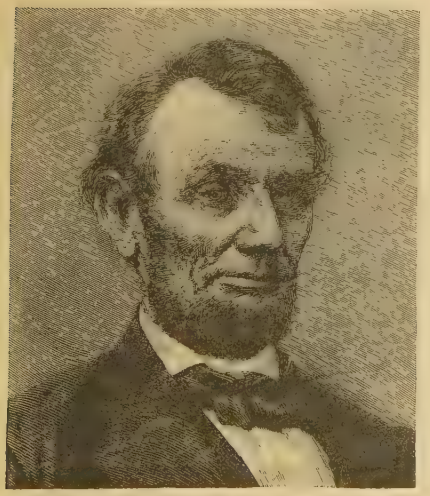
485. Such was the state of the country in the year 1860, when the time came to name candidates for the presidency to succeed James Buchanan, who had been elected President in 1856.

486. The man nominated by the *Republican* party (which was opposed to slavery being spread any farther) was ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The people voted on the 6th of November, 1860, and Lincoln was elected President.

JAMES BUCHANAN

Who was nominated by the Republicans? When was the vote? Who was elected?

487. Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, but when he was a young man he moved with his parents to Illinois. He had very little schooling. However, he studied law and was elected to Congress. When the Republican party arose, he took that side very strongly. Lincoln was tall and gaunt in person, with a sad, careworn face.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Tell what is said about Lincoln.

SECESSION

Did most of the people love the Union at this time? What did the Secessionists say?

488. At the time of Lincoln's election, there is no doubt that most of the people, both in the North and in the South, loved the Union. that is, wanted the states to stay united as one great nation. But there were violent men on both sides. In the South there were the Secessionists, who said that when the people of the North voted for Mr. Lincoln it showed that they were bent on abolishing slavery.

Which state seceded first? What states followed?

489. The secession leaders soon set the whole South in a blaze. South Carolina took the lead, and in December, 1860, *seceded*, that is, left the Union. Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas followed within a month. These were the seven cotton states.

What was the Southern government called? Who was President?

490. In February, 1861, these states formed a government of their own called the *Confederate States*. They elected Jefferson Davis President.

What was it now plain must be done?

491. It was now plain that the government must either allow the seceded states to go out, or fight to bring them back. You will see how out of these troubles grew a tremendous war, — the War of Secession, sometimes called the Civil War.

XX. A REVIEW LESSON

1. *What part of the history of our country have we now studied?*

The period from the **founding of the government** of the United States, to the **War of Secession.**

2. *What is meant by the founding of our government?*

The **Union** of all the states, in 1789, under one body of laws called the **Constitution.**

3. *How many branches (or distinct parts) of the government are there?*

Three: the **executive** branch, that is, the President and the officers he appoints; the **legislative** branch, that is, the Senators and Representatives who make laws in Congress; and the **judicial** branch, that is, the Judges of the courts of the United States.

4. *Where were the first settlements west of the Alleghany Mountains?*

In **Kentucky** and **Tennessee**, both settled from North Carolina, and in **Ohio**, settled from New England.

5. *When was the second war with England?*

It began in the year 1812, and so is called **the War of 1812.** It grew out of wars between England and France, but was mainly caused by the overbearing conduct of the English, in **searching American ships** on various pretenses.

6. *Tell about the land operations.*

In the first year of the war (1812), the British captured **Detroit.** The next year (1813) the Americans took **Toronto.** In 1814 our countrymen won the battle of **Lundys Lane,** and the British captured **Washington** and burned the capitol. In January, 1815, General Jackson won a great victory over the English at **New Orleans,** neither side knowing that peace had already been made.

7. *What about the naval battles?*

In nearly all of these the Americans were victorious. Two great naval actions were fought upon the Lakes. Commodore Perry defeated the British on **Lake Erie, in 1813,** and Commodore McDonough won a great victory on **Lake Champlain, in 1814.**

8. *Tell about the Louisiana Purchase.*

Nearly all the country that lies between the Mississippi River and the

Rocky Mountains was bought **from France in the year 1803**. The French name for this whole region was **Louisiana**. Eight states of our Union, and parts of four others, have been formed out of this territory.

9. *Give an account of the tariff, and the disagreements about it.*

The tariff is a system of taxes on goods brought into our country from foreign lands. Taxing them tends to keep them out of our country, and to raise the market price of such goods. Our tariff laws had helped **the factory-people of the North-eastern States**, but the South was **a farming region**, with few factories, and the Southerners wanted to buy manufactures where they could buy them cheapest, even if they had to get them from Europe.

10. *What was the nullification trouble?*

It grew out of the tariff law of 1832. The people of **South Carolina** were unwilling to pay the tariff taxes. They wanted **to make null**, that is, of no effect, the law that had been passed, but finally the matter was settled.

11. *Give an account of the Mexican war.*

Texas, once a part of Mexico, became **independent in 1836**, and was admitted into our Union as **a state in 1845**. A dispute about the southern boundary of Texas led to war between our country and Mexico **in 1846**. First **General Taylor**, and afterwards **General Scott**, won many victories over the Mexicans, who were commanded by General Santa Anna. The city of Mexico was captured in 1847, and **peace was made in 1848**. By the treaty of peace, most of the region that lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean became part of the United States.

12. *Tell about the slavery struggle.*

Before the Revolution there were slaves in all the colonies. In the North they were few, and finally these were set free. In the South they were many, and by the year 1860 they had increased to four millions. The Southerners **wanted slavery in Missouri and Kansas**. The Northerners opposed this. Missouri became a slave state, and Kansas a free state. For many years, from 1820 to 1860, there were debate, dispute, and bitterness over this question. Finally, the Republicans, who wanted to prevent the spread of slavery and the increase of Southern influence, succeeded in electing **Abraham Lincoln** to be President, whereupon many **Southern States seceded from the Union.**

13. *What is meant by the War of Secession?*

The great war that resulted from the attempt of some of the states **to leave the Union**, and so break it up.

PART IV

THE WAR OF SECESSION

XXI. THE WAR BEGINS — FORT SUMTER

492. Abraham Lincoln became sixteenth President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1861. Seven Southern States had seceded from the Union. The Secessionists had seized the forts and arsenals and navy-yards in the South.

How many states had seceded? What had the Secessionists done?

493. At the time President Lincoln took office Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, was almost the only fort in the South where the United States forces had a foothold. It was defended by a small garrison under Major Robert Anderson. A large Southern force under General Beauregard had built batteries to fire on the fort.

What Southern fort did the United States hold? What had the Southern force done?

494. The bombardment began in the morning of April 12, 1861, and at the end of thirty-six hours the fort was surrendered.

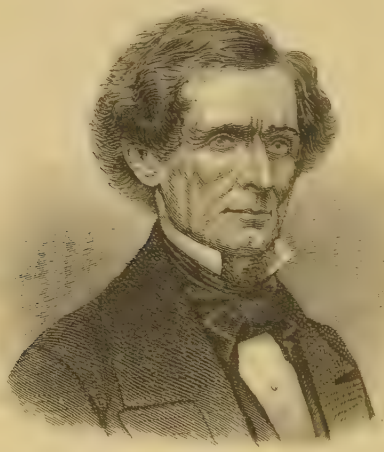
Tell about the bombardment.

What effect did the news of the fall of Sumter have?

495. The news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter caused the greatest excitement throughout the North. It was plain that there was now to be WAR.

What did Lincoln call for?

496. The President immediately called for seventy-five thousand volunteers. This call was answered with the greatest zeal, and from all quarters armed men hastened to Washington.



JEFFERSON DAVIS

How many other states had meanwhile seceded? What city was their capital?

497. In the mean time four other slave states had seceded. The Confederate government, having Jefferson Davis for its President, made Richmond its capital, and soon there was a large Southern force in Virginia.

Who was the Union commander? What did Scott do?

498. The commander-in-chief of the Union army was the veteran General Scott. He sent troops across the Potomac into Virginia.

XXII. THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN

499. The people of the North now raised the cry of "On to Richmond!" The Southern force was at Bull Run, south of Washington.

Where was the Southern army?

500. The Union army moved to attack the Confederates. There was a fierce conflict on Sunday, July 21, 1861. Both sides fought bravely, and up to three o'clock the result was indecisive.

Tell about the battle.

501. Then fresh troops came to help the Confederates, and the Union soldiers began to retreat. They fled and soon the rout became a panic.

When fresh Southern troops came up, what took place?

502. The principal effect of the battle of Bull Run was to show the whole country that a terrible war was upon it, — not a brief affair. Both sides now set to work forming great armies. President Lincoln called for *half a million* troops. The whole South, also, rushed to arms.

What was the principal effect of Bull Run? What did each side do?

GENERAL McCLELLAN

503. General George B. McClellan was now made general-in-chief. He passed the winter in organizing the Northern army.

Who was made Union commander?

XXIII. BATTLES AND CAMPAIGNS OF 1862

Were there many battles during the war?

504. During the long war of four years which now followed, there were so many battles that you would not be able to remember the names of half of them. You may hereafter read the history of the war in larger books; but for the present it is only needful for you to know the *principal* battles and their *result*.

What was the first great event of 1862?

505. In 1862 the war opened at the West. The first important event was the capture of Fort Donelson.

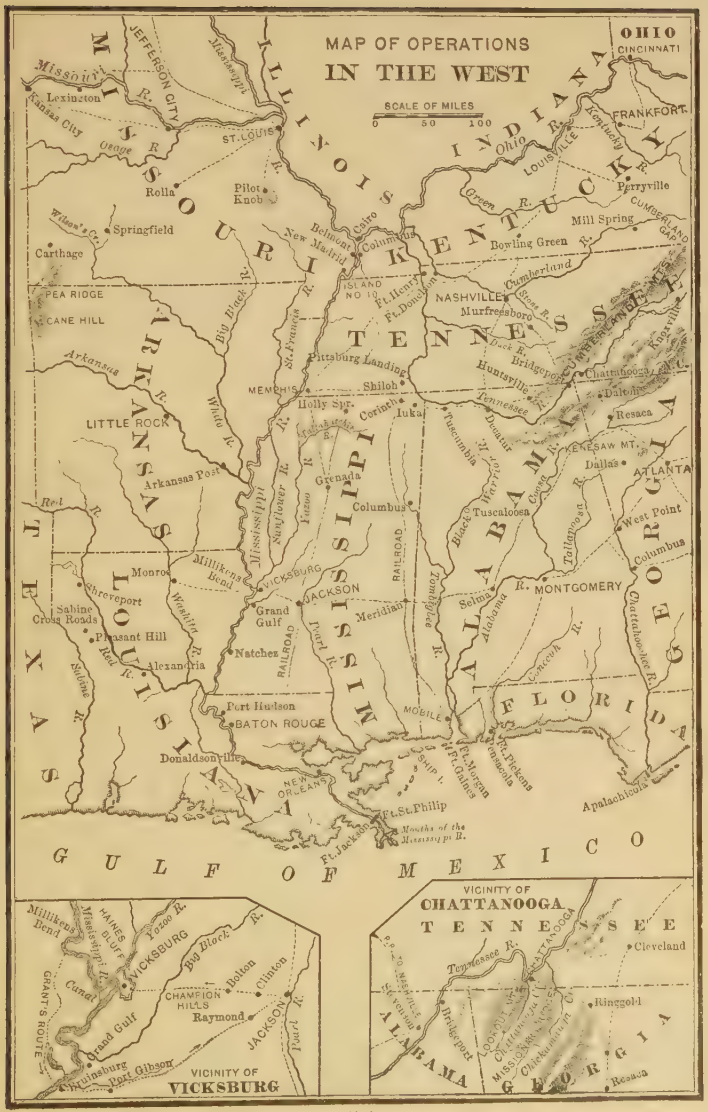
THE CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON

Where was Donelson? Why important?

506. Fort Donelson was a stronghold of the Confederates on the Cumberland River, in Tennessee. It was the key-point in a line of defenses to guard the Southwestern States against invasion from the North. (See map, next page.)

What force and fleet moved against it? Tell about the siege.

507. A Union force, under General U. S. Grant, supported by a fleet of gunboats, moved against Fort Donelson. It was besieged by land and bombarded from the river till the Confederates surrendered (February 16, 1862).


MAP OF OPERATIONS
IN THE WEST
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100
MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
LOUISIANA
TEXAS
GULF OF MEXICO
JEFFERSON CITY
Missouri R.
Lexington
Kansas City
Osage R.
ST. LOUIS
Mississippi R.
Rolla
Pilot Knob
Springfield
Wilson's Cr.
Carthage
Cairo
New Madrid
Belmont
Columbus
Ohio R.
Louisville
Kentucky R.
FRANKFORT
CINCINNATI
Perryville
Green R.
Mill Spring
Cumberland R.
Bowling Green
Cumberland
Nashville & Chattanooga R.R.
ISLAND NO 10
Ft. Henry
Ft. Donelson
NASHVILLE
Murfreesboro
Stone R.
Duck R.
Bridgeport
Chattanooga
Knoxville
Dalton
Tennessee R.
Resaca
PEA RIDGE
CANE HILL
Big Black R.
Arkansas R.
White R.
St. Francis R.
Pittsburg Landing
MEMPHIS
Shiloh
Holly Spr.
Corinth
Iuka
Tuscumbia
Decatur
Tennessee R.
LITTLE ROCK
Arkansas Post
Yazoo R.
Yalobusha R.
Grenada
Columbus
Tuscaloosa
Black Warrior R.
Coosa R.
KENESAW MT.
Dallas
ATLANTA
West Point
Columbus
Red R.
Monroe
Milliken's Bend
VICKSBURG
Shreveport
Sabine Cross Roads
Pleasant Hill
Wachita R.
Red R.
Alexandria
Grand Gulf
JACKSON
RAILROAD
Meridian
Tombigbee R.
Selma
MONTGOMERY
Alabama R.
Chattahoochee R.
Natchez
Pearl R.
Port Hudson
BATON ROUGE
MOBILE
Donaldsonville
NEW ORLEANS
Ship I.
Ft. Morgan
Ft. Pickens
Pensacola
Apalachicola
Ft. St. Philip
Ft. Jackson
Mouths of the Mississippi R.
VICINITY OF
VICKSBURG
Milliken's Bend
HAINES BLUFF
Yazoo R.
Mississippi R.
Big Black R.
Curtis
CHAMPION HILLS
Bolton
Clinton
Raymond
JACKSON
Pearl R.
GRANT'S ROUTE
Grand Gulf
Brunsburg
Port Gibson
VICINITY OF
CHATTANOOGA
TENNESSEE
Cleveland
Tennessee R.
Ringgold
Bridgeport
Chickamauga Creek
Resaca
ALABAMA
GEORGIA

Tell about the effect of the capture.

508. The effect of the capture of Donelson was very important. It encouraged the North, and compelled the Southern army to leave Nashville.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

Name the next great Western battle.

509. The next great battle in the West was fought at Shiloh, on the Tennessee River. Generals Grant and Buell commanded on the Northern side, and Generals Albert Sidney Johnston and Beauregard on the Southern.

Which side made the attack? Tell about the battle.

510. It was the Confederates who made the attack (April 6). At first they were successful, and drove the Union force down to the river's brink. But General Johnston was killed, night came on, fresh troops for the Union side arrived, and next morning the Southerners retreated.

BRAGG'S INVASION OF KENTUCKY

Describe the movements of Bragg's army.

511. In the summer of 1862, a large Southern army, under General Bragg, moved northward from Chattanooga into Kentucky. The Union army had to fall back to the Ohio River. After the Southern troops had gathered a great quantity of supplies, they retreated. There was no battle with this army till December, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO

512. This was a very hard contest, and lasted three days. The Union army held the battle-field, and hence it was a sort of victory; but both sides lost terribly.

Tell about the next battle with Bragg's army.

513. You see, then, that the principal battles of the West, in 1862, were Donelson, Shiloh, and Murfreesboro.

What were the three Western battles of 1862?

McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN ON THE PENINSULA

514. In the East, the first important event of 1862 was the campaign on the peninsula between the York and James rivers, in Virginia. McClellan moved his army there from Washington by water, in the spring. The object was to take Richmond.

State the first important event of 1862 in the East.

515. The Confederates, commanded by General Robert E. Lee, were met behind earthworks at Yorktown, the very place where Cornwallis had surrendered to Washington. Here there was a siege of a month, and then the Southern army fell back towards Richmond.

Where were the Southern troops met?

516. Several battles took place in the vicinity of Richmond. But the Union army was not successful, and was forced to retreat to the James

What took place there? Where was the Northern army now sent?

River. The Northern army was now ordered back to Washington.

What did Lee do while this was going on?

517. While this was going on, General Lee marched northward with his army. He defeated a Union force under command of General Pope, and then crossed the Potomac into Maryland.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

Tell about the great battle that took place in Maryland.

518. In Maryland, one great battle took place between Lee and McClellan. This was the battle of Antietam (September 17, 1862). It was very bravely fought and resulted in great loss of life. In consequence of this battle, Lee was forced to recross the Potomac into Virginia.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG

Describe the next great battle in Virginia.

519. The next great battle in Virginia was at Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock River. It was fought in December, 1862. The result was a terrible defeat to the Union army.

Name the chief battles of 1862 in the East.

520. You will see, then, that the principal events in the East in 1862 were the campaign on the York Peninsula, the battle of Antietam, and the battle of Fredericksburg.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS

521. One of the greatest events of the war was the capture of New Orleans. The Confederates had forts on the river below New Orleans.

What is said of New Orleans?

522. In the spring of 1862, a large fleet of war-vessels, under Admiral Farragut, went to the Mississippi to attack New Orleans. The fleet steamed up the stream till it came to the Southern forts. These Farragut bombarded in vain. He then determined to run past the batteries.

When did the fleet go there? Tell what Farragut did.

523. The Confederates had stretched a stout chain across the river to prevent the passage of the ships. Farragut destroyed the chain, and on April 24 his fleet steamed past the forts, and destroyed the Confederate squadron. Then the Union fleet forced the surrender of New Orleans.

Describe the passage up the river. What was the result?

THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC

524. One of the most remarkable battles ever fought was between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*.

What remarkable naval battle is spoken of?

525. The *Merrimac* was a Confederate iron-clad war-vessel built at Norfolk. One day, she suddenly attacked a fleet of Union war-vessels, near

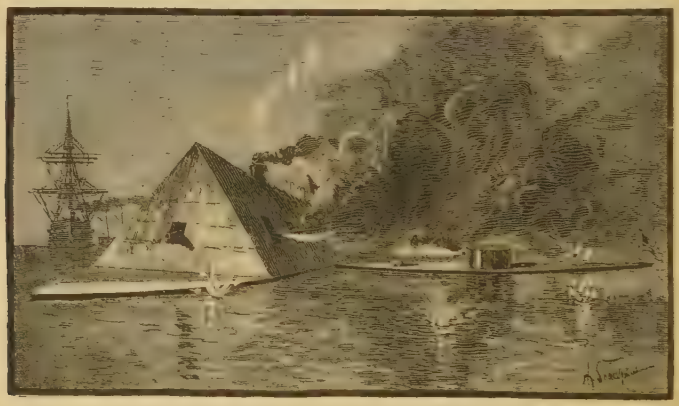
What was the *Merrimac*?

What did she do?

the mouth of James River. She ran against and sank the *Cumberland*, and compelled the frigate *Congress* to surrender. Next day she was to destroy the rest of the wooden fleet.

What craft arrived during the night?

526. But during the night there arrived from New York a strange new iron craft, which had just been built, and was called the *Monitor*.



ACTION BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC

Tell about the *Monitor*.

527. It was a revolving iron tower on an iron-plated hull, a few inches above the water.

Give an account of the battle.

528. In the morning, the *Monitor* attacked the *Merrimac*, and compelled her to steam, disabled, into Norfolk. Later the *Merrimac* was blown up by the Confederates to prevent her capture.

XXIV. BATTLES AND CAMPAIGNS OF 1863

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

529. On New Year's Day of 1863, President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. This declared all the slaves within the borders of the Confederacy to be *free*.

What was the Emancipation Proclamation, and when issued?

VICKSBURG

530. The capture of New Orleans opened the lower Mississippi; but the Confederates had a stronghold at Vicksburg. Here their batteries prevented the Union fleet from passing up or down.

Where had the Confederates still a stronghold?

531. The task of taking Vicksburg was given to General Grant. During the early part of 1863, he tried several ways of capturing the place; but all failed. Finally, he thought of running past the batteries with the ships, and marching his army down *below* and in the *rear* of Vicksburg.

Tell what Grant did first. What did he at last think of doing?

532. The place withstood a siege of two months; but on the 4th of July, 1863, it had to surrender. Port Hudson, the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi, followed. Then the great river was clear all the way to the sea.

Tell about the siege and the surrender.

BATTLES AT CHATTANOOGA

Tell about the advance of Rosecrans. What battle took place?

533. In the summer of 1863, General Rosecrans marched south from Murfreesboro. The Confederates fell back to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Rosecrans followed. Near Chattanooga the battle of Chickamauga was fought in September. It was a defeat for the Union army.

Tell what Grant did.

534. Soon after this, General Grant took command of the army at Chattanooga. In November, he attacked the Southern army at Missionary Ridge, and forced it to retreat. (See map.)

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

What is said of Charleston?

535. One of the principal strongholds of the Confederates was Charleston. In the spring of 1863, a fleet of iron-clads, under Admiral Dupont, went to attack Fort Sumter. The fleet was repulsed, and the attack failed.

Tell what Gillmore did. Could the Union army take Charleston?

536. After this General Gillmore built batteries, with great guns, on the islands near Charleston Harbor, and bombarded Fort Sumter for months. It was at last battered into a heap of ruins; but the Union army was not able to take the fort or Charleston. These did not surrender till near the end of the war.

MAP OF OPERATIONS
IN THE EAST
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100
MAP OF EAST VIRGINIA ENLARGED
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
OHIO
INDIANA
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CHESAPEAKE BAY
CUMBERLAND MTS.
KENESAW MT.
HARRISBURG
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
RICHMOND
CINCINNATI
FRANKFORT
Louisville
Lexington
Perryville
Mill Spring
Pittsburg
Carrick's Ford
Harper's Ferry
Winchester
Phillippi
Beverly
Staunton
Gauley
Kanawha R.
Big Sandy R.
Ohio R.
Cumberland R.
Kentucky R.
Tennessee R.
Chattanooga
Dalton
Resaca
Rome
Dallas
ATLANTA
West Point
Macon
Columbus
Andersonville
Montgomery
Chattahoochee R.
Flint R.
Ocmulgee R.
Oconee R.
Altamaha R.
Savannah R.
Augusta
Milledgeville
Fernandina
Jacksonville
TALLAHASSEE
St. Augustine
St. Johns R.
Suwanee R.
Pedee R.
Santee R.
Cape Fear R.
Neuse R.
Roanoke R.
Chowan R.
Meherrin R.
Nottoway R.
Appomattox R.
James R.
Rappahannock R.
Potomac R.
Shenandoah R.
Monongahela R.
Kanawha R.
Gauley R.
Greenbrier R.
New River
Blue Ridge Mts.
Alleghany Mts.
Cumberland Gap
Bristol
Abingdon
Lynchburg
Danville
Weldon
Greensboro
RALEIGH
Salisbury
Averysboro
Fayetteville
Wilmington
Ft. Fisher
Ft. Mason
Plymouth
ROANOKE
Gaston
Newbern
Beaufort
Hatteras
Cape Hatteras
Suffolk
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Petersburg
Williamsburg
Hampton Roads
Fredericksburg
Culpeper C.H.
Gordonsville
Orange C.H.
Charlottesville
Manassas
Warrenton
Chantilly
Alexandria
Washington
Baltimore
Harrisburg
Carlisle
Gettysburg
Chambersburg
Sharpsburg
Hagerstown
Frederick
Williamsport
Martinsburg
Harper's Ferry
Winchester
Strasburg
Front Royal
Manassas
Bull Run
Centreville
Fairfax C.H.
Fairfax Station
Alexandria
Rappahannock R.
Rapidan R.
Orange C.H.
Gordonsville
Charlottesville
Lynchburg
Appomattox R.
James R.
Petersburg
Richmond
Fredericksburg
Hanover C.H.
Mechanicsville
Gaines' Mill
Cold Harbor
Tunstall's Station
White House
Pamunkey R.
Mattapony R.
York R.
Yorktown
Gloucester Point
Williamsburg
Hampton Roads
Norfolk
Suffolk
Dismal Swamp
Chickahominy R.
Chickahominy Swamp
Seven Pines
Fair Oaks
Bottom's Bridge
New Kent C.H.
Charles City
Harrison's Landing
Berkley
Westover
Malvern Hill
Glendale
Frayser's Farm
Savage's Station
White Oak Swamp
Darbytown
New Market
Fair Oaks
Richmond
Petersburg
Bermuda Hundred
City Point
Appomattox R.
James R.
Chaffin's Farm
Deep Bottom
Fort Harrison
Fort Gilmer
Fort Gregg
Fort Whitworth
Fort Lee
Fort Mahone
Fort Sedgwick
Fort Stedman
Fort Haskell
Fort Morton
Fort Davis
Fort Hell
Fort Dushane
Fort Alexander
Fort Wadsworth
Fort Rice
Fort Welch
Fort Howard
Fort Dinwiddie
Fort Wilcox
Fort Emory
Fort Gregory
Fort Archer
Fort Gibbon
Fort Meade
Fort Steadman
Five Forks
Dinwiddie C.H.
Hatcher's Run
Boydton Road
Vaughan Road
Quaker Road
Claiborne Road
Squirrel Level Road
Halifax Road
Poplar Spring Church
Peebles' Farm
Pegram's Farm
Globe Tavern
Weldon R.R.
Petersburg R.R.
Southside R.R.
Lynchburg R.R.
Richmond & Danville R.R.
Richmond & Petersburg R.R.
Richmond & Fredericksburg R.R.
Orange & Alexandria R.R.
Manassas Gap R.R.
Shenandoah Valley R.R.
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Philadelphia & Wilmington R.R.
Delaware R.R.
Camden & Amboy R.R.
New York
New Jersey
Wilmington
Delaware
Baltimore
Washington
Alexandria
Fairfax C.H.
Fairfax Station
Centreville
Manassas
Bull Run
Chantilly
Warrenton
Rappahannock R.
Rapidan R.
Orange C.H.
Gordonsville
Charlottesville
Lynchburg
Appomattox R.
James R.
Petersburg
Richmond
Fredericksburg
Hanover C.H.
Mechanicsville
Gaines' Mill
Cold Harbor
Tunstall's Station
White House
Pamunkey R.
Mattapony R.
York R.
Yorktown
Gloucester Point
Williamsburg
Hampton Roads
Norfolk
Suffolk
Dismal Swamp
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Chickahominy Swamp
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New Market
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Richmond
Petersburg
Bermuda Hundred
City Point
Appomattox R.
James R.
Chaffin's Farm
Deep Bottom
Fort Harrison
Fort Gilmer
Fort Gregg
Fort Whitworth
Fort Lee
Fort Mahone
Fort Sedgwick
Fort Stedman
Fort Haskell
Fort Morton
Fort Davis
Fort Hell
Fort Dushane
Fort Alexander
Fort Wadsworth
Fort Rice
Fort Welch
Fort Howard
Fort Dinwiddie
Fort Wilcox
Fort Emory
Fort Gregory
Fort Archer
Fort Gibbon
Fort Meade
Fort Steadman
Five Forks
Dinwiddie C.H.
Hatcher's Run
Boydton Road
Vaughan Road
Quaker Road
Claiborne Road
Squirrel Level Road
Halifax Road
Poplar Spring Church
Peebles' Farm
Pegram's Farm
Globe Tavern
Weldon R.R.
Petersburg R.R.
Southside R.R.
Lynchburg R.R.
Richmond & Danville R.R.
Richmond & Petersburg R.R.
Richmond & Fredericksburg R.R.
Orange & Alexandria R.R.
Manassas Gap R.R.
Shenandoah Valley R.R.
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Philadelphia & Wilmington R.R.
Delaware R.R.
Camden & Amboy R.R.
New York
New Jersey

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE

537. You remember that the last battle fought in Virginia was at Fredericksburg in December, 1862 (page 174).

Give an account of the battle of Chancellorsville.

538. In May, 1863, the Union army crossed the Rappahannock River. The Confederates met them at Chancellorsville, about ten miles from Fredericksburg. Here a desperate battle took place. The result was that the Union army was defeated with great loss, and had to recross the Rappahannock in very bad spirits.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

539. The greatest battle of the whole war was fought at Gettysburg, Pa.

What did Lee propose? Tell where he marched.

540. General Lee had defeated the Union army in Virginia several times; so he thought he would carry the war into the North. With a powerful

and high-spirited army he crossed the Potomac into Maryland. The Union army marched to Frederick City, Maryland. Lee then advanced northward into Pennsylvania, and it is supposed that he meant to go to Philadelphia.

541. General Meade, who had lately been made commander of the Army of the Potomac, hurried forward to meet Lee. The two armies met at Gettysburg, in Southern Pennsylvania, and the result was the tremendous battle of Gettysburg.

What did Meade do? Where did the armies meet?

542. The Union army was strongly posted on a hill-side near the town. The battle began on the 1st of July with a partial Southern success. On the second day, the Confederates again attacked, but could not move the Union army.

What took place the first day? The second day?

543. The third day there were nine hours of desperate fighting, and then the Southern army was driven from the field. The loss on both sides was over fifty thousand.

Give an account of the third day's battle.

544. After the battle of Gettysburg, General Lee retreated into Virginia, and took position south of the Rapidan River. The Union army followed up to the north side of that stream; but nothing of importance took place there during the remainder of the year 1863.

What movements were now made?

XXV. BATTLES AND CAMPAIGNS OF 1864

GRANT'S CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST

Tell of the two Union armies and their commanders.

545. The spring of 1864 saw two great Union armies in the field. General Grant had been put in command of all the United States forces. He left the Western army under the care of General Sherman, while he himself took command of the Army of the Potomac, in Virginia.

Tell when Grant began his movement and what he did.

546. In May Grant crossed the Rapidan, and attacked the Confederates under Lee in what is called the Wilderness. The battle was not decisive. Grant advanced and engaged Lee again, and so kept fighting all the way to the James River.

What cities did Grant lay siege to?

547. When Grant got to the James River, he proceeded to lay siege to Petersburg and Richmond. Several important actions took place; but there was nothing decisive till the spring of 1865.

SHERIDAN IN THE VALLEY

Tell about the attack on Washington.

548. In the summer of 1864, General Lee sent a force to attack Washington. They assaulted the works around the capital, but were repulsed and then retired to the Shenandoah Valley.

549. Grant now sent an army under Sheridan against the Confederates in the valley. He won victories at Winchester and Cedar Creek.

Tell about Sheridan's victories.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

550. We must now turn to the West. At the same time that Grant advanced against Lee (May, 1864), Sherman attacked the Confederates in Georgia.

What general in the West moved when Grant did?

GENERAL SHERMAN

551. As Sherman advanced, he fought the army opposed to him, and won his way to Atlanta, a very important point.

What city did Sherman finally reach?

552. The Confederates now started to invade Tennessee, so as to force Sherman to retreat.

Why was Tennessee invaded?

553. But Sherman, sending only one half of his army to Tennessee, marched through Georgia to the seacoast, and captured Savannah. Meanwhile, General Thomas met and defeated the Confederate army at Nashville.

What did Sherman do? What had Thomas done meantime?

FARRAGUT AT MOBILE

What place was attacked by a fleet under Farragut?

554. In July, 1864, a powerful fleet, under Admiral Farragut, was sent against Mobile, the harbor of which was defended by two strong forts.

Tell what was done.

555. Farragut lashed his vessels together in pairs, stationed himself in the main-top of his flag-ship, and thus ran past the forts, with the loss of but one ship. He engaged and captured the Confederate iron-clad *Tennessee*, and with the assistance of a land force, took the forts.

THE ALABAMA AND THE KEARSARGE

From what did Northern commerce suffer?

556. During this year immense loss was caused to Northern commerce by Confederate cruisers built in England. From the beginning of the war, Southern privateers had been so active that hardly a Northern merchant-ship could sail the seas.

Which was the most destructive ship? Give an account of the fight with the *Kearsarge*.

557. The most destructive of these vessels was the *Alabama*, commanded by Captain Raphael Semmes. She had captured or burned more than sixty ships, but in June, 1864, the United States war-vessel *Kearsarge*, commanded by Captain John Winslow, attacked her off the coast of France, and after a brilliant fight of an hour sank her.

XXVI. THE FINAL CAMPAIGN

THE SITUATION IN THE SPRING OF 1865

558. In the spring of 1865, it was clear that the end of the Confederacy was nigh. Sherman had gone through the Southeast like a whirlwind of destruction. The United States war-vessels stood sentinel at every Southern seaport to prevent supplies from going in, and the resources of the South were nearly exhausted.

What was plain in the spring of 1865? Why?

SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS

559. The final campaign was begun by Sherman. From Savannah his army began its advance northward (February 1, 1865) to join Grant's army in Virginia.

Tell about Sherman's march from Savannah.

560. The Confederates had nothing to oppose to the advance of Sherman except a feeble remnant of an army under General Joseph E. Johnston. The Union army marched northward through South Carolina and into North Carolina. Just at this time Grant was beginning in Virginia a series of operations which ended the war.

How far did Sherman advance? Where else were great events happening?

GRANT'S OPERATIONS

Where was Lee at this time? How did Grant begin his operations?

561. In the spring of 1865, General Lee was still holding Richmond and Petersburg, but with an army much reduced in strength. General Grant began his operations April 1, by sending a force to attack the Confederate defenses of Petersburg, at a point called Five Forks.

What took place next day? State the result.

562. Next day, an assault was made along the whole line of works in front of Petersburg. The result was that Lee, seeing that he could hold Petersburg and Richmond no longer, abandoned those places, and began a retreat westward.

Tell about the pursuit. When and where was the surrender?

563. Immediately there began a hot pursuit which lasted for a week with frequent fighting. Lee could do nothing against the force which attacked him; so he surrendered his army to Grant at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

Tell what took place between Sherman and Johnston. When was the war at an end?

564. In the mean time, Sherman had engaged Johnston at Raleigh, which city he entered April 13. At this time Johnston heard of Lee's surrender. As he knew that resistance was now hopeless, he surrendered to General Sherman April 26. By the end of May, *all* the Southern forces had laid down their arms, and *the civil war was at an end.*

THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN

565. The tidings of Lee's surrender caused great joy throughout the North. But in the midst of the rejoicings a terrible event happened. President Lincoln was assassinated in a theater at Washington. The man who did the deed was a desperate and probably insane person, named John Wilkes Booth. Lincoln died the next morning. Booth fled, but was overtaken and shot.

What terrible event happened at this time?

PEACE

566. At the end of May, a two days' review of the armies of Sherman and Grant took place at Washington. These armies numbered about two hundred thousand men. The disbanding of the troops now began, and the soldiers retired to the pursuits of peaceful life.

THE FINAL REVIEW OF THE ARMY

Tell of the coming of peace.

XXVII. FACTS AND REFLECTIONS

Why was this war a lamentable one?

567. You have now learned the principal facts of the great civil war in the United States. It was one of the most lamentable contests in the history of the world, because it arrayed in strife the two sections of a people who had previously been the most happy and prosperous on earth.

What should we remember in judging about the war?

568. When you grow up, and come to study the history of our country more fully, you will learn that the seeds of this contest were sown long before the men who waged the war were born. And this is a fact which we must never forget in thinking about this awful war.

What is said of slavery? What other good effect had the war?

569. The principal *cause* of the war was slavery. The greatest *result* of the war was the abolition of slavery. This has proved a benefit to the people of the South. Another good effect of the war is, that it has brought the people of the North and the South to understand each other better, and respect each other more.

How much did the war cost?

570. The war was very costly, both in treasure and in blood. At its close, the North had a debt

of nearly three billions of dollars. The finances of the South were utterly ruined and the Confederate notes issued during the war soon became absolutely worthless.

How many were killed or wounded on both sides?

571. On the Union side, it is believed that three hundred thousand men were either killed in battle or died from disease. Four hundred thousand more were crippled or disabled for life. It is probable that, on both sides, over *one million of men* were either killed or received wounds during the war. But we must remember that the war saved the UNION, which is far beyond the worth of money or of lives.

What about West Virginia?

572. During the war two new states were admitted into the Union. The western part of Virginia, which had remained loyal to the Union, was admitted as a state, under the name of West Virginia, in 1863.

When was Nevada admitted?

573. Nevada was admitted into the Union as the thirty-sixth state near the end of 1864. The name Nevada is Spanish for "snow-covered," and was derived from the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Nevada was the third state formed from the territory acquired from the Mexican war, the other two being Texas and California.

XXVIII. A REVIEW LESSON

1. *Tell when the War of Secession began, how long it lasted, and when it closed.*

It *began* with the firing of the Confederates on **Fort Sumter**, in Charleston Harbor, April, 1861, *lasted* four years, and *ended* with the surrender of Lee at **Appomattox Court House**, April, 1865.

2. *What was the effect of the bombardment of Fort Sumter?*

It showed both sides that war was inevitable.

3. *What were the immediate results?*

The President issued a call for seventy-five thousand **volunteers**, and four other slave states seceded from the Union.

4. *What was the first important battle?*

The battle of **Bull Run**, Virginia, in July, 1861. It was a Union defeat.

5. *What effect did this battle have?*

It showed both North and South that a great struggle had begun, and both started to **organize immense armies.**

6. *Who was put in command of the Union army?*

General **George B. McClellan.**

7. *What was the first important event in the West in* 1862?

The capture of **Fort Donelson** on the Cumberland River, in February, by General U. S. Grant. This was important because the fort was the key-point to a line of defenses protecting the Southwestern States from invasion, it encouraged the North, and compelled the Confederates to leave Nashville.

8. *Name other important events that took place in the West in* 1862.

The battle of **Shiloh**, on the Tennessee River, in April, — not decisive; and the battle of **Murfreesboro**, Tennessee, in December, — a Union success.

9. *What was the first important event in the East in* 1862?

McClellan's campaign against General Robert E. Lee on the Yorktown peninsula, — unsuccessful.

10. *After this campaign, what did General Lee do?*

He marched northward with his army, defeated a Union force under General Pope, and crossed the Potomac into Maryland, where the great battle of **Antietam** was fought, in September, 1862, Lee being forced to retreat into Virginia.

11. *Name the next great battle fought in Virginia.*

The battle of **Fredericksburg**, in December, 1862, — a Confederate victory.

12. *Name the most important naval operations of* 1862.

In the West, the opening of the lower Mississippi and the capture of **New Orleans** by Admiral Farragut. In the East, the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, at the mouth of the James River, which saved the Union fleet there from destruction.

13. *What was the first great event of* 1863?

The issuing of the **Emancipation Proclamation** by the President, declaring all slaves within the seceded states to be free.

14. *What was the greatest military success in the West in* 1863?

The surrender of **Vicksburg** to General Grant on the 4th of July, after a two months' siege. This, with the capture of **Port Hudson** (which followed), resulted in opening the whole of the Mississippi River, and cutting the Confederacy in two.

15. *What battles were fought in Tennessee in* 1863?

The battles of **Chickamauga** and **Missionary Ridge**, resulting in the retreat of the Confederate army.

16. *What battle took place this year near Fredericksburg?*

The battle of **Chancellorsville**, in May, the Union forces being defeated and forced to retreat.

17. *What was the greatest Union success in the East in* 1863?

The battle of **Gettysburg**, fought July 1, 2, and 3, the Confederates being commanded by General Lee, and the Union force by General Meade. The loss on both sides was very large.

18. *Why was this battle so important?*

Because the Confederates had invaded the North in strong force, having previously beaten the Union army at Chancellorsville, and, if Lee had been successful at Gettysburg, he could have captured **Philadelphia** and **Washington**.

19. *What changes took place in the command of the army early in* 1864?

General **Grant** was put at the head of all the United States forces. He made General **Sherman** commander of the Western army, and himself took command of the army in Virginia.

20. *Give an account of the operations in Virginia in* 1864.

In May, General Grant crossed the Rapidan River, attacked the Confederates under Lee, and fought the battle of the **Wilderness**, which was not decisive. Grant then fought his way to the James River, and laid siege to **Petersburg** and **Richmond**.

21. *Give an account of Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.*

General Lee had sent a force to attack Washington, but it was repulsed, and retired to the Shenandoah Valley. Here the Union army, under Sheridan, in September, 1864, defeated the Confederates at **Winchester**, and again at **Cedar Creek** in October.

22. *Give an account of Sherman's march to the sea.*

General Sherman advanced and fought General Johnston in several great battles. He forced the Confederates to retreat, and captured **Atlanta**. The Confederate army then moved north into Tennessee, to force Sherman to abandon his march. But Sherman sent half his army in pursuit under General Thomas, who won a great victory at **Nashville**. In the meantime, Sherman had marched through Georgia and captured **Savannah**.

23. *Tell about the naval victories of* 1864.

Admiral Farragut captured the forts at **Mobile**. The *Alabama*, a Confederate cruiser, was taken by the *Kearsarge*.

24. *Give an account of the campaign that ended the war.*

In February, 1865, General Sherman marched northward through South Carolina and North Carolina, defeated the small Confederate army in several actions, and entered **Raleigh** on April 15. Grant, in April, made an attack on the lines of **Petersburg** and **Richmond**. Lee evacuated these places, and retreated westward. The Union army pursued the Confederates, and Lee surrendered at **Appomattox Court House**, April 9, 1865. Johnston surrendered to Sherman, April 26.

PART V

HISTORY SINCE THE WAR

XXIX. RECENT ADMINISTRATIONS

JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION

574. The Constitution says that when a President dies in office, the Vice President shall take his place. At the time of Lincoln's death, Andrew Johnson was Vice President, and a few hours afterwards, April 15, 1865, Johnson took the oath of office.

What is said about a President dying in office? Who now became President?

ANDREW JOHNSON

575. President Lincoln lived to see the war ended, but not the Union restored. The great task before our government now was to arrange to bring back the Southern States to their place in the Union. This was called *Reconstruction.*

What great task had now to be done?

State what the President required of the South.

576. President Johnson immediately set about doing this work. He told the Southern States that they must, (1) blot out their decrees of secession; (2) declare void (or worthless) the Confederate debt; and, (3) adopt an amendment to the Constitution (called the Thirteenth Amendment), doing away with slavery forever.

Did the South do these things?

577. In the course of the year 1865, the Southern States did all these things. Slavery was blotted out. And now the South was ready to send representatives to Congress, and become once more a part of the United States.

What difficulty arose?

578. But here a difficulty arose. Johnson had acted without consulting Congress, which was not in session at the time; and when Congress did meet in December, 1865, there was great dissatisfaction expressed for what he had done.

What did Congress want? What of Johnson and the South?

579. Congress was not willing that the South should come back on the President's terms, but wanted a *Fourteenth* Amendment to the Constitution, which should give the negroes certain privileges. Johnson was opposed to this, and the Southern States would not adopt the Fourteenth Amendment; so they were kept out, and Congress appointed military governors to rule them.

580. Between President and Congress there was now a bitter struggle, which lasted two or three years. The policy of Congress was at last carried out, and the South did all that was required.

Between whom was there a struggle? Which policy succeeded?

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT

581. The quarrel between Congress and the President led to Johnson's impeachment in 1868. The impeachment of a President means accusing him of breaking the law, and trying him before the Senate. If he is found guilty, he is removed from office.

What did the quarrel lead to?

582. Congress said that Johnson had broken the law by attempting to remove Stanton, the Secretary of War, from office. After a long trial, the President was acquitted.

Why did Congress impeach Johnson? What was the result?

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO

583. The relations of the United States with France, with regard to Mexico, proved another important question in Johnson's administration. During our war, the French sent an army, which defeated the Mexican Republicans, in 1863, and the Archduke Maximilian was made Emperor of Mexico.

What question about Mexico arose? What had the French done?

Give an account of what the United States did.

584. At the close of the war the United States demanded the recall of the French troops. The Mexicans then rose against Maximilian and his soldiers, and conquered them.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE

What triumph of science is mentioned? Tell about the cable.

585. In 1866, science had a grand triumph in the completion of the Atlantic Cable. It was laid by the steamer *Great Eastern*, and stretches under the sea from Valencia Bay, Ireland, to Heart's Content, Newfoundland, a distance of 1800 miles.

LANDING THE CABLE AT HEART'S CONTENT

THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA

586. By a treaty made in March, 1867, with the Russian government, the United States bought the territory of Alaska. It is valuable for its furs and fish; the price paid for it was $7,200,000.

Tell about the purchase of Alaska.

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION

587. When the time came to choose a President to take the place of Johnson, the Republicans named as their candidate, General U. S. Grant, who was elected, and on March 4, 1869, became President.

Name the candidates for the presidency in 1869. Who was elected?

ULYSSES S. GRANT

588. As General Grant agreed with the Republican party, the dispute between Congress and President was at an end.

What disputes were now ended?

589. One of the most important events during Grant's administration was the adoption of the

What was the Fifteenth Amendment?

Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution (March, 1870). By this law the negroes of the South were made citizens and voters.

Tell what took place during Grant's first year.

590. During the first year of President Grant's administration the last of the seceded states was restored to the Union. The South began to recover rapidly from the wounds of the war.

What is a census? What did that of 1870 show?

591. In the year 1870 there was a counting of all the people in the United States. This counting — called the *census* — takes place every ten years. It showed that the population of our country in that year consisted of more than thirty-eight million inhabitants.

Who was chosen President in 1872?

592. In the fall of 1872 the time came for another presidential election. The choice again fell upon General Grant, who entered on his second term as President, March 4, 1873.

Name some great men who died from 1870 to 1874.

593. During the time in which Grant was President many eminent men died: — in 1870, General Robert E. Lee, the great Southern soldier in the War of Secession, and Admiral Farragut, who took a distinguished part on the Union side; — in 1872, William H. Seward, the statesman, and Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph; — in 1873, Chief Justice Chase; — and in 1874, Charles Sumner, a

United States senator from Massachusetts, who for many years was a most eloquent opponent of slavery.

594. One of the most disastrous financial panics in the history of the country took place in the year 1873. It caused wide-spread failure and distress among all classes.

Tell about the panic of 1873.

595. The great event of the year 1876 was the celebration of the *Centennial*, or hundredth birthday of the United States. In honor of this event an "international exposition," or World's Fair, was held at Philadelphia. It was open from May till November, 1876, and was visited by millions of people from all parts of our own country and from other lands.

What was the centennial? Tell how it was celebrated.

596. A hundred years is not a very great while in the life of a nation; but a most marvelous progress had taken place during the century from 1776 to 1876. The thirteen stars in our flag had increased to thirty-eight. The three millions of population had swelled to over forty millions. The area of settlement, widening out far beyond the narrow limits of the Atlantic seaboard, had stretched out until it covered the continent from ocean to ocean.

Repeat what is said of the growth in states. In population. In area.

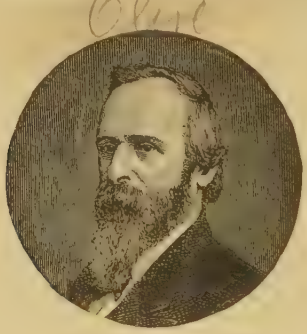
HAYES'S ADMINISTRATION

Who was President after Grant?

597. The next President after General Grant was Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.

Tell of the railroad strike in 1877.

598. A great railroad strike took place in the summer of 1877. The workmen on many of the roads in the Middle States refused to work because their employers had cut down their wages; and they not only refused to work, but they would not let trains be run. Troops were called out to put down the rioters, but at Pittsburg (in Pennsylvania) more than a hundred persons were killed.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Tell about the yellow fever in the South.

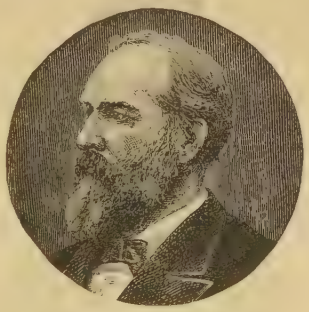
599. In the far Southern States a dreadful disease, called yellow fever, comes nearly every summer. In the summer of 1878 it broke out worse than ever. It spread from New Orleans north and through the cities on the Mississippi River, and thousands died of it.

Tell of the tenth census.

600. The tenth census taken in 1880 showed a population of more than fifty millions.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR'S ADMINISTRATION

601. The twentieth President of the United States was James A. Garfield. He was born of poor parents, and as a lad was employed to drive mules on the tow-path of a canal. But he worked hard and became first a teacher, and then a brave general.



JAMES A. GARFIELD

Name the twentieth President. Tell some facts of his life.

602. When General Garfield became President it was hoped that the country would be happier than it had been for many years. But just at this time the President was shot by a man who was probably insane, and on the 19th of September, 1881, he died. Chester A. Arthur, the Vice President under Garfield, thus became President.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR

How did the President act? Tell of his death. Who now became President?

603. No great political events took place during Arthur's term, but there occurred several matters

Mention some events during Arthur's term.

of much interest to the people. Among these were: the lowering of letter postage from three cents to two cents and the completion of the splendid Brooklyn Bridge, which spans the East River and connects New York with Brooklyn.

CLEVELAND'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION

Who succeeded Arthur?

GROVER CLEVELAND

604. When the people came to elect a President in 1884 there were several candidates of different parties. The choice fell on Grover Cleveland, the candidate of the Democratic party. He was inaugurated March 4, 1885.

What point of interest was there in the election of Cleveland?

605. The Republican party had controlled the national government for twenty-four years, — ever since Buchanan's term. Hence much interest was felt when a Democratic President was chosen.

Tell of Gen. Grant's death. Name three notable deaths in 1886.

606. An event that caused grief throughout the whole country was the death of General Grant (July, 1885). The following year was made memorable by the death of several distinguished men, — of Vice President Hendricks, and of the two illustrious soldiers, McClellan and Hancock.

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION

Who was chosen President in 1888?

607. In the election of 1888 the Republicans succeeded once more in choosing the President. The Democrats had named Cleveland for a second time, but Benjamin Harrison, grandson of William Henry Harrison, one of the early Presidents, was elected. He took office March 4, 1889.

BENJAMIN HARRISON

What about the tariff?

608. Near the close of the previous term, Mr. Cleveland had told Congress that the tariff taxes were too high. The Republicans thought they were not high enough, and so, after Harrison became President, the tariff was increased.

Tell about the new territory.

609. While Harrison was in office the new territory of Oklahoma was organized. This area used to be part of Indian Territory, and so the lands had to be bought from the Indian owners by our government before they were thrown open to settlers. Soon after it was thrown open the population of Oklahoma numbered thirty thousand.

What about new states? Population?

610. In this term six new states came into the Union, making forty-four in all. The new states were Washington, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, and Wyoming. The eleventh census, taken in 1890, showed a population of sixty-three millions.

CLEVELAND'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION

Who was chosen President in 1892?

611. In 1892 the Democrats for the third time nominated Cleveland for the presidency, while the Republican candidate was President Harrison. In the election Cleveland was successful, and he became President, March 4, 1893.

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS, CHICAGO

612. In the same election the Democrats chose a majority of the members of the House of Representatives. The Senate had also passed into the control of the Democrats, so that now, for the first time since the civil war, the law-making power was wholly in the hands of that party.

What party now controlled the government?

613. In 1893 a great World's Fair was held at the city of Chicago. It was called "The World's Columbian Exposition," in memory of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

Tell about the Chicago Fair.

REFERENCE LIST OF THE PRESIDENTS

First President, — **George Washington,** of Virginia. Two terms, 1789 to 1797.

Second President, — **John Adams,** of Massachusetts. One term, 1797 to 1801.

Third President, — **Thomas Jefferson,** of Virginia. Two terms, 1801 to 1809.

Fourth President, — **James Madison,** of Virginia. Two terms, 1809 to 1817.

Fifth President, — **James Monroe,** of Virginia. Two terms, 1817 to 1825.

Sixth President, — **John Quincy Adams,** of Massachusetts. One term, 1825 to 1829.

Seventh President, — **Andrew Jackson,** of Tennessee. Two terms, 1829 to 1837.

Eighth President, — **Martin Van Buren,** of New York. One term, 1837 to 1841.

Ninth President, — **William H. Harrison,** of Ohio. Was inaugurated March 4, 1841, and died within a month.

Tenth President, — **John Tyler,** of Virginia. Had been Vice President under Harrison, on whose death he became President; served till 1845.

Eleventh President, — **James K. Polk,** of Tennessee. One term, 1845 to 1849.

Twelfth President. — **Zachary Taylor,** of Louisiana. Was inaugurated March 4, 1849, and died in office, 1850.

Thirteenth President, — **Millard Fillmore,** of New York; Vice President under Taylor, and served till the end of the term, 1853.

Fourteenth President, — **Franklin Pierce,** of New Hampshire. One term, 1853 to 1857.

Fifteenth President, — **James Buchanan,** of Pennsylvania. One term, 1857 to 1861.

Sixteenth President, — **Abraham Lincoln,** of Illinois. Served from 1861 to 1865. Reëlected, but assassinated in April, 1865.

Seventeenth President, — **Andrew Johnson,** of Tennessee; Vice President under Lincoln, and served till 1869.

Eighteenth President, — **Ulysses S. Grant,** of Illinois. Two terms, 1869 to 1877.

Nineteenth President, — **Rutherford B. Hayes,** of Ohio. One term, 1877 to 1881.

Twentieth President, — **James A. Garfield,** of Ohio. Inaugurated March 5, 1881, and died by assassination September 19, 1881.

Twenty-first President, — **Chester A. Arthur,** of New York; Vice President under Garfield, on whose death he became President, 1881 to 1885.

Twenty-second President, — **Grover Cleveland,** of New York. First term, 1885 to 1889.

Twenty-third President, — **Benjamin Harrison,** of Indiana. One term, 1889 to 1893.

Twenty-fourth President, — **Grover Cleveland.** Second term, 1893 to ——.

REFERENCE TABLE

Showing Areas, Settlement, and Admission of the States

States	Areas, Sq. Miles	When, Where, and by Whom Settled			Admitted	Population by Census of 1890
Virginia,	42,450	1607	Jamestown,	English,	The thirteen original states.	1,655,980
New York,	49,170	1614	New York,	Dutch,		5,997,853
Massachusetts,	8,315	1620	Plymouth,	English,		2,238,943
New Hampshire,	9,305	1623	Portsmouth,	English,		376,530
Connecticut,	4,990	1633	Windsor,	English,		746,258
Maryland,	12,210	1634	St. Marys,	English,		1,042,390
Rhode Island,	1,250	1636	Providence,	English,		345,506
Delaware,	2,050	1638	Wilmington,	Swedes,		168,493
North Carolina,	52,250	1663	Albemarle Sound,	English,		1,617,947
New Jersey,	7,815	1664	Elizabeth,	English,		1,444,933
South Carolina,	30,570	1670	Ashley River,	English,		1,151,149
Pennsylvania,	45,215	1682	Philadelphia,	English,		5,258,014
Georgia,	59,475	1733	Savannah,	English,		1,837,353
Vermont,	9,565	1724	Brattleboro,	English,	1791	332,422
Kentucky,	40,400	1774	Harrodsburg,	English,	1792	1,858,635
Tennessee,	42,050	1768	Watauga River,	English,	1796	1,767,518
Ohio,	41,060	1788	Marietta,	Americans,	1803	3,672,316
Louisiana,	48,720	1699	Biloxi,	French,	1812	1,118,587
Indiana,	36,350	1779	Vincennes,	French,	1816	2,192,404
Mississippi,	46,810	1699	Biloxi,	French,	1817	1,289,600
Illinois,	56,650	1693	Kaskaskia,	French,	1818	3,826,351
Alabama,	52,250	1702	Mobile Bay,	French,	1819	1,518,017
Maine,	33,040	1625	Bristol,	English,	1820	661,086
Missouri,	69,415	1755	St. Genevieve,	French,	1821	2,679,184
Arkansas,	53,850	1685	Arkansas Post,	French,	1836	1,128,179
Michigan,	58,915	1701	Detroit,	French,	1837	2,093,889
Florida,	58,680	1565	St. Augustine,	Spaniards,	1845	391,422
Texas,	265,780	1685	Matagorda Bay,	Spaniards,	1845	2,235,523
Iowa,	56,025	1833	Dubuque,	French,	1846	1,911,896
Wisconsin,	56,040	1745	Green Bay,	French,	1848	1,686,880
California,	158,360	1769	San Diego,	Spaniards,	1850	1,208,130
Minnesota,	83,365	1838	St. Paul,	Americans,	1858	1,301,826
Oregon,	96,130	1811	Astoria,	Americans,	1859	313,767
Kansas,	82,180	1854	Leavenworth,	Americans,	1861	1,427,096
West Virginia,	24,780	1764	Upshur Co.,	Americans,	1863	762,794
Nevada,	110,700	1850	Genoa,	Americans,	1864	45,761
Nebraska,	77,510	1847	Bellevue,	Americans,	1867	1,058,910
Colorado,	103,925	1859	Denver,	Americans,	1876	412,198
North Dakota,	70,795	1812	Pembino,	English,	1889	182,719
South Dakota,	77,650	1859	S. E. part,	Americans,	1889	328,808
Washington,	69,180	1811	Columbia River,	Eng. & Am.,	1889	349,390
Montana,	146,080	1809	Yellowstone Riv.,	Americans,	1889	132,159
Idaho,	84,800	1842	Cœur d'Alène,	Americans,	1890	84,385
Wyoming,	97,890	1867	Cheyenne,	Americans,	1890	60,705

The territories of Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory have an area of 391,000 square miles. The area of Alaska is 577,390 square miles. The area of the District of Columbia is 70 square miles.

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